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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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VOL. I. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1864. NO. 238.

The Daily Commercial.

Late News Items.

The editor of the Wheeling *Register* states that great preparations were making at Webster Station, Thursday last, to receive and forward the prisoners captured by Hunter, numbering between six and eight hundred. They will be transferred to Camp Chase. Among the prisoners captured by Gen. Hunter at Staunton is Major Faulkner, a son of ex-minister Faulkner, and a nephew of General Hunter. When captured, he said he would surrender as General Hunter's nephew, and not as a Confederate officer. The recent fight is said to have been one of the most severe that has ever taken place in Virginia. The Confederates never wavered until General Jones was killed, when they gave way and fled. It was said that Imboden had received heavy reinforcements and pursued Hunter, and that the latter had evacuated Staunton, and was falling back towards Beverly. This report is altogether improbable.

General Buell, having been mustered out of the volunteer service for refusing to accept a command under Lieutenant Colonel Crosby, has now resigned his Colonelcy in the regular army. The Indiana *Journal* says he will reside in Indiana.

An extensive conflagration occurred at Lill & Diversey's brewery, in Chicago, Thursday morning. Loss nearly $150,000; insured $40,000. This was one of the most extensive breweries in the United States.

Brigadier General John A. Malthy, of the Army of Tennessee, and Colonel W. L. Duff, Chief of Ordnance on Lieut. Gen. Grant's staff, are in Chicago.

Mr. James Ice was murdered in the town of Farmington, on the Baltimore and Ohio Road on Thursday under the following circumstances:—About six or eight o'clock in the morning two soldiers called at Mr. Ice's house (situated about a mile from town) and informed him he was wanted in the town. Mr. I. put on his coat, and started off with the soldiers. When within a mile of town in a dense forest, one of the soldiers drew a revolver, and, with an oath, discharged its contents into Mr. Ice's body, and the unfortunate man expired in a few minutes. The murderers fled, and had not been heard from when the train came through last evening.

A remarkable snake fight took place a few days since, in Washington, Marion County, Ohio. The fight was between two snakes, a black and a spotted rattle snake. They were first discovered by some children, who spread the news of the deadly conflict and in a short time about fifty persons were upon the ground. The snakes fought for about two hours and a half, when at last the black snake killed the rattlesnake by the back of the neck and never let go the hold until the rattle snake gave up the ghost.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* referring to Vallandingham says:

> There was a judicious caution and exact timing in this, as if he was fearful that if it were known that he had returned a moment before he began his speech, he might fail to get it off. The speech was to put his case finally on the ground of the conduct of public affairs—to criticise the acts of the Administration, accompanied with ostentatious protestations of his entire loyalty—to submit to a legal proceedings, and his avowed desire to stand a jury trial. Having changed issues to this base, and put it in a way to be published to the world, he did not expect to be again arrested. His whole bravado was intended to be just sufficient to taunt the Government to this, without giving it any cause. Then the smoke of the battle of Independence day was to blind the eyes of the party, raise a new excitement, and force him on the Chicago Ovation low for Vice President, perhaps even for President. And there he would be, as he represents to the party throughout the country that the Ohio Democrats who voted for him before under the lash of the party nomination are all his vassals for life.

The *Commercial* says:

> The fact seems to be about this: Vallandingham was content to remain in exile, so long as distance lent enchantment to the view taken of him by his friends and foes. But the long absence from ohio gave him more notoriety than his presence in the State would be likely to yield. But latterly he has found himself in the way of being forgotten. He was therefore pressly disowned his leadership in the late State Convention. The ten cent subscription stirred up, and the Democracy of Ohio was scraped together for him, being invoved in British funds, there was no likelihood of further pecuniary emolument incidental to exile.

The Awful American Conflict as it Appears to Europe.

PARIS, Friday, May 27, 1864.

Of what interest can European news be—to Americans, in the face of such events as are passing at home among themselves? Even here the appalling tidings which have been forced upon our attended ears by the terrible telegrams of Monday and yesterday, have produced a sort of hit of stupor and astonishment. Such deeds of arms men say, have never been even read of in romance, much more recalled in action. Have glants broken loose at their ease, and piled battles, not of days, but of weeks, and piled slaughter in faced which the boldest imagination of Europe never dared to conceive? The Parisian newspapers seem almost to shrink in terror from commenting on the horrid tale of mingled heroism and carnage to which we have been listening, or from giving form to the shapes of ominous whisper on the dreadful work of destruction which has been going forward. In fact there is such unison and such hold up of hands in silent disapproval, that it would seem as be indeed possible that forty thousand human beings on the one side, and more still, probably on the other have really fallen in so short a space of time in that "Wilderness," which seems to have been swept by the very besom of destruction. Generally speaking, when news of a great battle or skirmish reaches Europe, it reached us, excitement has been the chief feeling awakened, and one spoke naturally of the "sensation" created by the intelligence. I can not say that it does so now. A thrill of awe is the sentiment which seems to preominate. Men's hearts, or at least tongues, seem to fall them from fear, and there are few words used, because it is felt that none can express their thoughts. Speculation on the future is hardly attempted, and even judgment on the past stands almost silent from dismay. All I can venture to say, as the current of publicopinion here, is that it runs most strongly in two directions: First, upon the superhuman resolution and tenacity of the Federal general in the attack, pursuit and incessant continuity of the combat; and secondly, upon the probability of ultimate exhaustion on the part of the Confederate powers of resistance. The way in which these two sentiments appear to predominate and repeat themselves, shows that in general estimation it is thought that the greater power, now that its strength is effectually put forth, is on the side of the North, that a conclusion to the conflict may be at last approaching.

I make no apology for sending back to you only the re-echo of your own tidings. The impression created by them forms, indeed, for the moment, the most marked character and feature of European physiognomy. The war is a pop-gun of the Danish war, or the penny-trumpet of the London Conference, compared to the sounds that are forced upon us from the Virginia? Distance adds much to the feel ng of suspense, but is unable to deaden the overflowing vividness of the impression.

PILING IT UP HIGH.—The Richmond *Whig* finds great consolation and hope for the rebel cause in the fact that Grant has lost, as it says, one hundrtd thousand men since he crossed the Rapidan. Another journal, more moderate, furnishes its readers with the following information:

> MAY 30, 1864.—The Yankee army numbered one hundred and fifty thousand, cavalry and artillery included, when it crossed the Rapidan. They lost sixty thousand killed, wounded and missing, in the engagements terminating at Spottsylvania Court House. Reinforcements to the number of forty thousand have passed through Fredericksburg and by way of Port Royal. This leaves their army one hundred and thirty thousand strong at the present times.
>
> We repeat, this letter is an authentic statement of the force now in front of General Lee. Since the battle of Spottsylvania, Grant has lost considerable in killed—and a very large number, by stragglers. But this loss has been fully replaced by Butler. The army engaged with Lee, under no supposition, can be considered less than 130,000 effective men at the present time.

In the battle of Friday, the 31 inst., Grant ost nearly 6,000. The rebels double it and say he lost 12,000. The rebel losses in the two subsequent attacks they made were as disproportionately large as Grant's was on the 31. Lee's losses have undoubtedly been as heavy as those of Grant, without having the same ability to replenish his ranks.

LET HIM ALONE.—The N. Y. *Evening Post* is of the opinion that the best thing that can be done with VALLANDIGHAM is to let him alone. After remarking that his desiresis for martyrdom, it says:

> But the authorities at Washington are too sagacious, we trust, to be caught in the trap which has been set for them. They will see that by this time that Vallandigham's original arrest and punishment was a doubtful matter; that there is really no authority for sending a man out of this country, and that he cannot back is scarcely even a nominal offence. It is at best a piece of wily and long-planned bravado, gotten up by the leaders of disloyalty at the peace faction, to help themselves forward at the North, and to further the interest of their rebel friends at the South. The scheme is glass; a very mole can see through it; fangh!

APPLES.—The Washington (Pa.) *Examiner* learns that there is a flattering prospect for a good crop of appies, in that county, this season. The peach crop is an entire failure, and the cherry and plum crops will be very light.

FORTUNATE COMBINATION.—We are opposed to proprietary medicines, and it is with some compunction that we see advertisements of them in our columns. Still we must confess that Brown's Troches are convenient and useful, in certain conditions of the throat and larynx, before speaking.—*N. Y. Christian Advocate.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

A SWINDLING CONTRACTOR.

Increasing the Pay of Soldiers.

THE THREE HUNDRED DOLLAR CLAUSE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 17.

Offers for the New Loan.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided, as was intimated yesterday, to accept all offers for the new loan at a premium of and over four per cent. The amount taken at these rates is between forty-one and forty-two millions. A large number of offers to take the bonds at a hundred and four were received to-day. The secretary has not yet decided what course to pursue with regard to them.

Swindling the Government.

The charges against Franklin W. Smith, of Boston, the Boston Naval Contractor, who was arrested and committed to Fort Warren to-day, are of the most serious nature. He is accused of having cheated the Government in numerous ways.

Military Accommodations.

The Surgeon General has ordered hospital accommodations for a thousand men to be prepared in Worcester, Mass.

Amendments to Tax Bill.

The Committee of Conference on the Tax Bill will be engaged for three days on the tax on whisky, tobacco and banks. The last mentioned is the only one likely to lead to protracted discussion.

Increase of Pay of Soldiers.

The Committee of Conference on the bill to increase the pay of soldier's report was to-day agreed to. It was the Senate section on that subject, with a few unimportant amendments. It increases the pay of privates to $16 per month and reduces the army ration to the old standard. The actual increase of cost to the Government is over a dollar and twelve cents per man per month. The committee also agreed to the section creating a Bureau of Military Justice, with the amendment making Judge Advocate General a brigadier-general, instead of making his salary five thousand dollars as fixed by the Senate.

The Repeal of the $300 Clause.

It is considered very doubtful whether the bill repealing the $300 clause of the enrollment act can pass the House this session.

The Tariff Bill.

At the beginning of the evening session the Tariff bill was referred from the Committee of the whole to the Senate, and all the amendments concurred in at once, except those relating to tea, rafined iron, knives, raw silk and spool thread. The Finance committee was heaby on tea by a vote of 22 to 12; and duty remains at 25 cents per pound, as fixed by the House. It was also beaten on the railroad iron by 19 to 17, and the duty was fixed at 60 cents per 100, while in the House bill it stands at 80 cents. The committe was sustained on pocket knives and spool thread—duties as heretofore reported, without serious opposition. Also, by a vote of 20 to 10 on raw silk, which article is not exempted from the ten per cent additional duty on goods grown east of and imported from west of Cape Good Hope.

Amendment was adopted on Sherman's motion, providing that the joint resolution increasing duties 50 per cent. shall not be deemed to repeal section four of the act of 30th of April, and that duties paid under a different construction of that resolution, shall be refunded.

Fenwick's amendment for ten per cent. advalorum duty on unsold diamonds and precious stones was adopted, as was Anthony's for 30 per cent. on hair cloth. The duty on salt in bulk was fixed at 18 cents per hundred, and on salt in packages 20 cents. Numerous amendments were proposed and rejected. The duty on chromatone, whether crude or rolls, was fixed at one cent per pound. The bill was passed at quarter before twelve. The Senate members of the Conference Committee on the bill, are, Fessenden, Grimes and Sherman. House members are not yet named, but it is believed Morrill and Pendleton will be appointed.

THE TAX BILL.

ADDITIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1864.

The new amendments to the tariff bill, reported to-day from the Finance Committee, and adopted by the Senate, impose a duty of fifteen cents per pound on clove stems; three dollars a pound on oil of cloves; ten cents per pound on licorice in rolls; one dollar and a half per pound on gallic acid; hatters' furs, not on skin, and dressed furs, on skin, twenty per cent. *ad valorem*; furs, on skin, undressed, ten per cent. *ad valorem*; hemp or pile carpeting, six and a half cents per square yard; tarred cordage, three cents per pound; untarred manilla cordage, two and a half cents per pound. Philosophical apparatus and instruments by a vote of eighteen to sixteen, a duty of twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.

All the other amendments from the Finance Committee, heretofore published in this correspondence were adopted except part of those relating to wool, the duties on which are fixed as follows:—Wool valued at last place of export at twelve cents or less shall pay three cents per pound; valued over twelve and not over twenty-four cents pays six cents per pound; exceeding twenty-four and not exceeding thirty-two cents pays ten cents and ten per cent. *ad valorem*: exceeding thirty-two cents pays twelve cents and ten per cent. *ad valorem*: provided that wool reduced in value by admixture of dirt or other substance shall pay twelve cents per pound and ten per cent. *ad valorem*; and provided also, that wool in bale shall pay ten cents per pound and ten per cent. *ad valorem*, when appraised above twenty-four cents; and further, that wool imported scoured shall pay in lieu of these duties four times the amount of such duties. The Senate took recess till evening.

Communication to Pacific States

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Pay of Colored Troops.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Senator Chandler, from the Committee of Commerce, has made a report on the bill for an increase of facilities of telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific, through the Territory of Idaho, by the United States Telegraph Company. The Committee proposed an amendment, striking out the compensation of $20,000 for ten years for the use of the line by the United States.

The army appropriation bill, which has just become a law, provides as follows: All persons of color who have been or may be mustered into the military service of the United States shall receive the same uniform, clothing, arms, equipments, camp equipage, rations, medicine and hospital attendance, pay and emoluments, other than bounty, as other soldiers of the regular or volunteer forces of the United States army, of the like arm of the service, who have been or may be mustered in January, 1864, and every person of color who shall hereafter be mustered into the service shall receive such sum in bounty as the President shall order in the different States and corps of the United States, not exceeding $100. All persons enlisted and mustered into the service as volunteers under the call dated October 17th, 1863, for 300,000 volunteers, who were at the time of enlistment actually enrolled and subject to the draft in the State in which they volunteered, shall receive from the United States the same amount of bounty without regard to color. All persons of color who were free on the 19th day of April, 1861, and who have since enlisted or may hereafter enlist in the military service of the United States, shall from the time of their enlistment, be entitled to receive the pay, bounty and clothing allowed to such persons by the laws existing at the time of their enlistment, and the Attorney General of the United states is hereby authorized to determine any question of law arising under this provision, and the Attorney-General aforesaid shall determine that any of such enlisted persons are entitled to receive any such bounty, or clothing in addition to what they have already received, the Secretary of War shall make all necessary regulations to enable the pay department to make payment in accordance with such determination.

After a careful adding up of the bids at the Treasury Department, it is ascertained that the aggregate for the $75,000,000 loan is about $70,000,000. The Secretary has decided to reject all offers below four per cent. premium, and take those at and above four, which will make the sum accepted about $41,000,000.

THE KENTUCKY RAID.

Bedford in Rebel Possession.

MADISON, IND., June 17.

The rebel force in Trumbull Co., Ky., took possession of Bedford on Tuesday last, to-day capturing the Provost Marshal and others, and threatening to hang the Provost Marshal at last accounts. Bedford is 10 miles south of this place.

Important from Gen. Grant

PETERSBURG CAPTURED

Rebel Works Taken by Storm.

SPLENDID ACHIEVEMENT BY GENERAL SMITH.

Sixteen Guns Taken and Many Prisoners Captured.

GREAT GALLANTRY OF NEGRO TROOPS.

THEY DO THE HARDEST FIGHTING

They are Thanked by General Smith

IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES GAINED.

Railroads South of Richmond Torn Up.

Rebel Report of Sheridan's Defeat.

WASHINGTON, June 17.

MAJ. GEN. DIX: The following dispatches have been received by this Department:

CITY POINT, June 15, via Jamestown Island—8:30 A. M.—Gen. Smith, with 15,000 men, attacked Petersburg this morning. Gen. Butler reports from his observers, near Dutch Gap, Hundred that there had been sharp fighting and that the troops and trains of the enemy were, as he writes, moving from the city across the Appomattox, as if retreating. Hancock is not near enough to reader Gen. Smith any aid. The Richmond papers have nothing to indicate a suspicion of our crossing the James river. They expect to be attacked from the direction of Malvern Hill.

CITY POINT, June 15—5:30 P. M.

Our latest report from Smith was at 4 p. m. He had captured a line of entrenchments at Beatty's house, the colored troops assaulting and carrying the rifepits with great gallantry, but he had not yet carried the main line. He describe the rebel's artillery fire as very heavy. He expected to assault the line just before dark. Hancock is within two miles of Smith.

CITY POINT, 7 a. m., June 16, } via Jamestown Island, 11:30 a. m. }

At 7:30 p. m. yesterday, Gen. Smith assaulted and carried the principal line of the enemy, before Petersburg, taking thirteen cannon and several stands of colors, and between three and four hundred prisoners. This line is seven miles from Petersburg. Hancock moved up and took his position on Smith's left. To-day there was heavy firing in that direction from 5 to 6 o'clock. No report has been received yet.

Afterseeding my dispatches of this morning from the headquarters south-east of Petersburg, I went over the conquered lines with Gen. Grant and the engineer officers. The works are of the very strongest kind. More difficult to take than Missionary ridge at Chattanooga. The hardest fighting was done by black troops. The forts they stormed were the work of days. The affair was over Maj. Gen. Smith went to thank them, and tell them that he was proud of their courage and dash. He says they can't be exceeded as soldiers, and hereafter he will send them in a difficult place as readily as the best white troops. They captured six out of the six-teen cannon with which the enemy's lines were manned. Some of them said they had just crossed the James above Drury's Bluff. I do not know whether Gen. Butler's army had reached Petersburg when Smith stormed the place. They seem to be making arrangements to hold the west side of the Appomattox. The town they cannot think of holding, as it lies directly under our guns. The weather is splendid.

CITY POINT, June 16, 4:30 P. M.—General Butler reports from Deep creek that on the 30th of April, and that duties paid under a different construction of that resolution, shall be refunded.

Fenwick's amendment for ten per cent. advalorum duty on unsold diamonds and precious stones was adopted, as was Anthony's for 30 per cent. on hair cloth. The duty on salt in bulk was fixed at 18 cents per hundred, and on salt in packages 20 cents. Numerous amendments were proposed and rejected. The duty on chromatone, whether crude or rolls, was fixed at one cent per pound. The bill was passed at quarter before twelve. The Senate members of the Conference Committee on the bill, are, Fessenden, Grimes and Sherman. House members are not yet named, but it is believed Morrill and Pendleton will be appointed.

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From Cairo and Below.

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION.

Return of Major General Franklin.

CAIRO, June 17.

The steamer Olive Branch, from New Orleans on the 12th, has arrived. News unimportant. Slaves from Point Columbia, Mississippi, by a masked battery without injury.

The colored people of New Orleans had a grand emancipation celebration on the 11th.

The steamer Columbia, from New York, had arrived on the morning the steamer left.

The steamer Star started for New York on the morning of the 12th.

Among the passengers by the transport Thos. A. Scott, for New York, was General Franklin, still suffering from his wound received in the Red River campaign. Gen. McClernand was still at New Orleans.

Cotton buoyant, with fair inquiry; very little on sale; ordinary, 94@95c; low middling, $1 01@1 03; middling, $1 06@1 08. Very little sugar on the market. Molasses offering; fair to good sugar 1½@ prime molasses 95.

ANOTHER ARSENAL EXPLOSION

A Dreadful Loss of Life.

WASHINGTON, June 17.

A terrible explosion occurred at the Washington Arsenal to-day a few minutes before 12 o'clock. It seems that some red stars had been made for fire works and set on black pans to dry. They could not stand a temperature of more than two hundred degrees, and under a hot sun soon reached that. One of the stars ignited, which set the remainder off, exploding the Laboratory, a large two story brick building where all females. Upon the explosion a terrible scene war witnessed in the yard. There were about twelve hundred men and three hundred women and children, a large number of whom were burned and bruised in endeavoring to get away. The alarm was immediately given and the fire was extinguished and a search for bodies was commenced. Eighteen bodies have thus far been taken out of the ruins burned to a crisp. It was impossible to recognize them. Eight females were taken out in a sad condition and placed in the hospital. The scene at the yard was of the most heartrending description. The parents of many of those at work in the building are distracted on the scene of the disaster to make inquiries after the safety of their children, but the names of all who have perished cannot be ascertained until a call of the roll can be made and those who have been saved are assembled.

Destructive Fire in Sandusky.

SANDUSKY, O., June 17.—A fire about three p. m., destroyed the Townsend House and some six private houses. Loss about twenty thousand dollars; insurance ten thousand.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

SENATE.—Mr. Collamer made an ineffectual attempt to get up the House mail bill during the morning hour. Mr. Ha e objecting.

The bill for the more speedy punishment of guerrillas, on motin of Mr. Wilson was taken up. Mr. Davis opposed the bill as repugnant to the Constitution, to some length. Without action on the bill, the Senate, at one o'clock, resumed the tariff bill, as in the Committee of the Whole.

The Internal Revenue bill was received from the House with a request for a committee of conference. The tariff bill was then resumed as in the Committee of the Whole. Various amendments were adopted.

Section eighteen was agreed to. It imposes ten per cent. *ad valorem* on all goods, etc., the growth of all countries east of the Cape of Good Hope, except raw cotton, in addition to duties on such articles when imported direct from places of growth or production.

MR. COLLOMER offered the Finance Committee amendment in reference to imported and scoured wool, favoring a tax per pound on all such wool as protection to the producers. The clause was finally modified so that imported scoured wool shall pay in addition to the duty hereto provided four times the amount of such duties. The duty on hemp carpeting was reduced from 8 to 6½ cents per yard. The tarill on teas reads at 25 cents per pound as in the original bill.

MR. RANNEY moved to decrease the duty on railroad iron to sixty instead of seventy cents per hundred pounds, which was agreed to; yeas, 1; nays, 17.

MR. SHERMAN offered an amendment exempting goods on which duties were paid on the 30th of April, 1864, and extending the time to the 1st of May, 1864, for the withdrawal of goods in bond under the restriction of April 29th, 1864 to meet temporarily life duties on imports.

Mr. WILSON, from the conference committee on the disagreeing votes on the bill to equalize the pay of the soldiers of the army of the United States, made a report which was agreed to.

The consideration of the tariff bill was then resumed. The various amendments made in the Committee of the Whole were agreed to. The bill was then passed.

MR. MORGAN hoped the House provision of twenty-five cents on teas, without the additional *ad valorem* tax of ten per cent. would be reinserted in the bill.

MR. JOHNSON moved that the Senate now concur in the Finance Committee's amendments, which was agreed to; yeas 22; nays 20.

HOUSE—The Speaker caused to be read to the House a communication from the Secretary of War, detailing the recent events in connection with the capture and in which it is stated the heaviest fighting was done by the colored troops. (Applause.) MR. KELLY, of Pa., expressed the hope that certain gentlemen who have now withdraw their slanders on colored troops.

The House, in accordance with a previous order, proceeded to a consideration of private bills.

MR. HALE, pf Pa., from the Committee on Claims, reported the bill providing for the establishment of Bureau of Claims, and in certain defined districts, to adjust the claims from property destroyed or injured by the armies of the United States, the amounts awarded to be paid by the Treasury from annual appropriations. The Commissioners are prohibited from taking cognizance of any claims for the loss of stores, and all persons who have taken part in the rebellion, and given aid and comfort thereto are excluded from the benefit of this act.

After debate, a resolution was offered providing for the appointment of three commissioners. This was rejected. The question was stated on ordering the bill to a third reading, when at 4:30 the House took a recess till 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.—The bill was laid over for the present. Several bills concerning the District of Columbia were passed. At 9 o'clock the House adjourned.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The steamer Creole, from New Orleans on the 8th, arrived last evening, but brings no news.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 17.

COTTON—Quiet and decidedly firmer; middling Uplands, 1 50.

FLOUR—State and Western opened decidedly firmer but afterwards became quiet and holders more disposed to realize; extra State, $8 10@8 20; extra R. H. O., $8 40@8 95; Trade brands, $8 70@9 50, the market closing quiet and scarcely so firm. Included in the sales is extra State for June, July and August at $8 35@8 50.

WHEAT—Decidedly firmer, at $1 44@1 48 for State, the latter for 300 bbls to arrive, and $1 45@1 48 for Western.

CORN—Opened quite firm but afterwards became quiet and closed heavy at 1@2 cents lower; Chicago Spring, $1 80@1 80; Milwaukee Club, $1 85@1 89; Winter Red Western, $1 90@2 00. Included in the sales is one boat load of Amber Michigan at $2 02.

CORN—Steady at $1 45@1 47; new mixed Western closing at 1 cent increased price of $1 47½ new and old do, $1 42.

OATS—91@92c.

WOOL—Firm, and in moderate demand.

PETROLEUM—Very firm, but quiet. Refined in bond, 68@68½.

PORK—Opened a shade firmer, but closed lower, at $33 for mess pork; $33 45 for old do; $35@36 for new do; $30 25@30 50 for prime old, new and prime; $36 25@36 75 for prime mess; also, 500 barrels, June, buyers' option, 500 barrels do, July, same option, $33 50@35 75.

BEEF—More active and firmer at $9 50@13; country $6@7; country prime, $10 50@21 50; repacked mess, $22@23; extra mess bacon sides, dull: Cumberland cut, 12½.

LARD—A shade firmer at 15½@17c, the latter a very choice kettle rendered.

BUTTER—A trifle more firm at 25@31c for State and Western, very choice in firkins.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.

FLOUR—Firm. Extra family $8 25@8 50.

WHEAT—Advanced. Red $1 50@1 62½; white $2 05@2 10.

CORN—Quiet. Yellow $1 53.

PROVISIONS—Advancing.

LARD—Steady at 15½@17.

PETROLEUM—Excited: Crude 44; refined, in bond, 65; do free 72@74.

WHISKY—Unsettled. Sales of 100 bbls new at $1 40, but now held higher.

Oswego Market.

FLOUR—Active and higher; $8@8,25 for No. 1 spring; $8 50 for red winter; $9@9,25 for white, and $9,25@10 for double extra.

WHEAT—Continues scarce and held generally above the views of buyers.

CORN—Scarce and sales small; $1,35 for new Illinois.

OATS—Fair demand.

PEAS—Scarce, firm and quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Flour 4', Wheat and Peas 10c to New York.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 17.

FLOUR—The news from New York flattered the market for Flour and Wheat, and at the close, prices were to some extent higher. In the market to-day sold at $6 90 for Superfine and $7 25 for Extra, but at the close, rates for Superfine were $6 75.

WHEAT—Declined to $1 45 for prime Red, with a dull market.

OATS—With sales of 34,000 bush at 79@82 in bulk; 90 in sacks.

WHISKY—Sold at $1 35@1 37, closing with no sellers; $1 36 bid, and buyers at $1 37.

PORK—Mess advanced to $35 00 but the market closed quiet.

LARD—Sold at 15¼.

GROCERIES—Unchanged.

MONEY—Gold, 95@96; Silver, 82@84; Exchange, steady.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 17.

FLOUR firm and unchanged.

WHEAT quiet but firm; sales at $1 55½@1 55 for No. 1, and $1 45½@1 46 for No. 2.

CORN declined 1@2 cents; market quiet; sales at $1 16@1 17 for No. 1, and $1 13@1 14½ for No. 2.

OATS firm; sales during the day at 75@74c, closing at 71½@72c.

FREIGHTS scarce and dull; sales as high as $1 40@1 45, closing at $1 42½@1 43.

PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged.

FREIGHTS steady. Receipts—9,000 bbls flour, 47,000 bush wheat, 170,000 bush corn. Shipments—10,500 bbls flour, 230,000 bushels wheat, 28,000 bushels corn.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.

FLOUR active; extra, $8 75@7 50; double extra, $8@8 75.

WHEAT buoyant, and 3@5c higher; prime, $1 63@1 65; choice, $1 75@1 80.

OATS steady and active at 93@94c.

CORN steady; mixed yellow, $1 25; white, $1 27.

WHISKY active—advanced to $1 33@1 35.

COTTON nominally much higher. No sales. No stocks.

The Strawberry Exhibition.

The strawberry exhibition at the office of the *Agriculturist*, in Park row and Nassau street comprises about fifty varieties of berries, and there are thirty-three exhibitors. The fruit is larger this year, and brighter than usual, but the flavor is not so good—owing, perhaps, to the wet weather which prevailed while it was ripening. The yield this season is remarkably light.

The largest berries on exhibition—the Triomphe de Gand—measure about an inch and a half in diameter, and weigh an ounce each. The seedling varieties are numerous, and beautiful; and the exhibition is, as a whole, very fine. There are many excellent specimens of flowers in bloom in this strawberry show. Among the seedling roses, Mme. Wood is conspicuous.

The "Agriculturist" strawberry, of which one plant with berries unripe is on exhibition, is much observed. The number of berries on the vine is two hundred and twenty-four. This variety is claimed to bear the largest fruit yet produced.—*New York Post.*

FRUIT AND GRAIN CROPS.—The present aspect may be summed up as follows: Apples and pears are coming on well. There will be a fair crop. Cherries very moderate. Peaches none. Currants, gooseberries, strawberries and raspberries are doing well. There will be a good crop. Grapes were much injured, yet there will be a partial crop. Wheat was very greatly injured. What is left is doing well, in sheltered positions it covers the ground and promises an average crop; in other places it stands thin on the ground, and will scarcely return the seed. Oats and flax look stunted. They need rain. Grass is rank in growth, but thin on the ground. The hay crop will be moderate. Spring wheat and rye look well.—*Mahoning (Ohio) Register.*

VALLANDIGHAM AT HOME.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Vallandigham at Hamilton—His Speech at the Court-house—His Reception by the Secessionists—Exciting Buttermans—His Arrival at Dayton—The Excitement in the City—Speculations as to His Object in Returning Home.

DAYTON, June 16, 1864.

When Richard the Lion hearted returned unexpectedly to England, the intelligence was conveyed to the French Court in the significant dispatch, "the Devil has broken loose again." The language is not inappropriate to this occasion. Had his satanic majesty suddenly appeared before the Delegate Convention at Hamilton yesterday, the astonishment of those present could not have been more profound, nor their exultation more defiant than when the leader of Confederate Democracy in Ohio, flanked by Chris. Hughes and Devlin, of Indiana, entered the door of the Court house and advanced to the platform. The nomination of delegates to the Chicago Convention had been made, and a series of resolutions, more openly secession than any, perhaps, ever adopted by the Democracy of Butler county, presented for action, when this apparition—for such it was at first regarded—terminated the proceedings rather abruptly. The resolutions were declared adopted in the confusion, and one wild, prolonged shout arose and was continued till lungs were exhausted and voices failed. The excitement reached a pitch of frenzy rarely, if ever equaled. As the news spread, men came running from all quarters of the village, and the Court House soon overflowed. Some came from curiosity, many from a desire to see the martyr, and more to bid him a hearty welcome home.

When silence was restored, Mr. Vallandigham proceeded to read a carefully written speech, very adroitly worded, but full of the malignant and bitter spirit of an enemy of the Government. It related chiefly to what he considers the outrages inflicted upon him by the Government. It was, in fact, a revision of the old story of his wrongs, intended to excite sympathy and stimulate contributions to the languishing ten cent fund which has been his main pecuniary reliance during his residence in Windsor. The latter was the only mysterious on the subject of his return, and declined to satisfy the curiosity of the people as to the manner in which it was accomplished. So important did he consider it that he avowed his unwillingness to impart the information to his family. Of one thing, however, he assured his audience, he had come home to stay. You have the speech, however, and it is unnecessary to rehearse it.

At the conclusion of Mr. Vallandigham's remarks, which did not occupy more than seventy minutes, he left for the cars, Daytonward, and the Convention broke up in a tumultuous mob, and rushed pell mell to the depot. The scene at the station was a re-enactment of that at the Court House. We should doubtless have had not only a glimpse of the martyr there, but a speech also, had not the train moved off as it runs, with arms, appeared on the platform. They were on their way home, ignorant of the presence of the anointed martyr. But it was all the same. Before the cars, with the doors and the shutters were drawn down, and nothing more was seen or heard of him, though the vociferations and clamors of the struggling crowd were confirmed till the train moved out of sight.

Nothing could exceed the delight of the Hamilton Buttermuts. After their idol had gone they gathered in barrooms and ginmills and drank his health in rousing bumpers; they gathered in knots about the court house, and recounted all the particulars, and swearing never was anything so handsomely done since the world began. Walking along the street, they would break out into involuntary guffaws, roaring out, "Hail to the chief, Vallandigham." They chuckled inwardly, exploded outwardly, threw up their hats, cocked up their heels, slapped each other on the back with familiarity that would have astounded and

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, a. (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes. Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President:

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

The Union State Central Committee.

The members of the Union State Central Committee will assemble in the city of Harrisburg on the 6th day of July, ensuing. A punctual attendance of all the members is earnestly requested in order to effect a thorough organization.

SIMON CAMERON, *Chairman.*

WIKEN FORNEY, Secretary.

The Present Stage of the Campaign.

The adroit withdrawal of GRANT's immense force across the Peninsula, while LEE's entire army was held on the Chickahominy by a small force, is a wonderful success, and the most important movement of the campaign. We have discussed the advantages of the position now held by GRANT, and expressed the belief that Petersburg and probably Fort Darling—"the key to Richmond"—will speedily fall. BUTLER's command is merged in GRANT's, and the campaign is assuming a new phase, such as no previous attempt on Richmond ever wore before. This movement portends that GRANT will not undertake the siege of the city without first cutting off the line of the rebel retreat and of their access to their resources. The rebels have always felt that this was the most fatal movement for them which could be made by our army. They showed their trepidation when BUTLER landed and commenced his operations, not being aware that his business was merely to prepare the way for GRANT.

LEE will now be compelled to change his whole plan of operations, and shift the position of his army to correspond with that of ours. It must be a provoking reflection for him to think of the blood he has poured out in vain to prevent this result, and the useless fortifications he has constructed to resist GRANT's progress. Had he allowed GRANT, without a fight, to reach the east side of the city and commence operations, the city would not have been in as much real danger as it is at this time. BEAUREGARD's works at Petersburg and elsewhere are now too far from the city to be available, and unless abandoned will merely serve to divide and distract LEE's forces. If Petersburg be given up, the whole line of the railroad leading through it must be abandoned. The other line through Lynchburg is by this time probably in the hands of HUNTER, CROOKS and SHERIDAN; but the line through Burksville to Danville is still remaining.

It is imperatively necessary that LEE should hold some one of these lines, or the supplies of Richmond will be cut off. In expectation of this, it is said that the rebels have accumulated immense supplies in the city. Vast as these may be, however, an army as large as LEE's would speedily exhaust them, especially in the matter of ammunition, in a campaign as active as this. The operations of the cavalry under SHERIDAN, and of the commands of KAUTZ, AVERILL, CROOKS and HUNTER, are now becoming of peculiar interest. Advices from HUNTER to the 10th inst. say that all his prisoners had been sent through Buffalo Gap, and had arrived safely at Huttonsville, inside our lines, on their way North. The whole of the combined forces moved from Staunton on the 8th, after destroying rebel property to the amount of three millions of dollars, including two large cloth factories, a boot and shoe factory, and extensive foundries. By this time the army must have reached Charlottesville and formed a junction with SHERIDAN, when with so large a force they could take Lynchburg. LEE being too much occupied at Richmond to send detachments against them. GRANT's movement to the south side of the James river has rendered it likely that HUNTER's line of operations would be toward Lynchburg first, and then eastward toward Burksville.

It is idle to speculate as to the probable course of the rebels in this emergency. We are inclined to think that they will hold on to Richmond tenaciously, and risk everything in its defence. If they do this, they will assuredly be doomed. They are commanded now by a General who—none of their wiles can discourage, and who will take Richmond, if any one on earth can. GRANT will soon be joined by all the forces now operating under HUNTER, and then his army will be overwhelming in its force. But we presume that, as the troops can be gathered up in other parts of the field, new expeditions will be sent through the valley and by the northern routes toward Richmond, to keep the enemy from reconstructing the railroads, or from drawing supplies from those quarters. Abundance of troops can be obtained for this purpose. By this means our ascendency can easily be maintained, and GRANT's operations made safe.

The New York *Tribune* reviews the situation and pronounces it entirely satisfactory and full of hope. Speaking of the transfer of his base to the south side of the James, that journal says:

> This movement was foreseen and provided for from the outset. It is safe to state now—what constitutes the complete defense of Gen. Butler against all criticisms on the campaign—that he was ordered to seize some point on the south bank of the James, as near as might be to Richmond, and to hold it for a new base of supplies for the Army of the Potomac. That is, Gen. Grant saw clearly he might need such a base, and the existing necessity for it is a vindication, many years hence, of the policy which sent the expedition under Gen. Butler to Bermuda Hundred, and equally a justification of the subsequent resolve to which that commander adhered that he could not long hold it unless he imperil the absolute certainty of his hold on the line he had occupied and intrenched. Not to have reinforced Gen. Butler from Fort Darling when he did would have been virtually to disobey one of his orders and a disappointment of the just expectations of Gen. Grant.
>
> In these bare and dry dimensions of a movement upon Washington, now left uncovered, it is sufficient to say, that Lee has no means of taking a army from north of the Rappahannock. The Fredericksburg and Virginia Central railroads are destroyed. The country between the James and the Rapidan is a desert, and the Shenandoah Valley must be thoroughly stripped by the passage of the armies. Its could only advance in force upon Washington by loading supplies in wagons, and he has neither the wagons, nor the horses, nor the forage to feed the horses, for such an enterprise. As matters stand we regard any serious demonstration upon Washington as utterly unpracticable. Lee has all the more than all he can attend to in the neighborhood of Richmond.

WE look in vain, says the Philadelphia *Gazette*, all through this Virginia campaign for those inexcusable offensive movements in which LEE was wont to indulge in his previous operations against the army of the Potomac. In truth, his brief experience with GRANT has warned him against trying with a commander of genius such as GRANT the strategy which had hitherto sufficed him. His first effort to that line was made in the Wilderness, when he failed to get his army between GRANT's army and the Rapidan in the rear of our retreat, whereupon GRANT returned the compliment by moving his army around by the left flank and marching south toward Richmond, as much as to say, "Go to Washington if you like, while I go to Richmond." That settled the business for this campaign. It showed that LEE's threatening movements toward Washington would at any time have been averted if our army had always thus met it with a counter movement against Richmond.

TRAVELER just returned from Europe declare that the American war creates far more interest on the Continent, and especially among the Germans, than the war in Denmark, nearer home. The news by every steamer is read with the greatest avidity, and in all the great cities it is posted up in the bulletins as soon as it is received. The feelings of the Germans are generally in sympathy with the North; those of the French half and half.

W. HEGARTY, of Lumber City, Clearfield county, Pa., was so severely injured on Wednesday last, as to cause death within a few hours. Mr. H. and another person were engaged in felling a tree, and a falling limb struck the deceased on the head with such force as to cause death.

ALL the Ohio soldiers in the army hospitals at Philadelphia were transferred on Wednesday last to Camp Dennison, in Ohio.

MR. JOHN BOWEN telegraphs from Washington that he can give no information concerning flanking or prisoners.

A Little Affair of the Democracy.

Those two eminent Democrats, JOHN MORGAN and C. L. VALLANDIGHAN, invited by their friends, undertook a journey to Ohio about the same time. MORGAN, although he took the precaution to bring a guard with him, found the route over which he was traveling so beset with organized bands of Unionists, that he was compelled to turn back, and when last heard from, he was laboring under some difficulties in retracing his steps.

VALLANDIGHAM had better success. His route lay through a region of country less infested by enemies, and he reached his destination without encountering serious obstacles, where, his friends being in convention assembled, he was immediately on his appearance chosen a delegate to the Democratic Presidential Convention. Owing to the non-appearance of MORGAN, for the reasons already stated, another Democrat was elected to go to Chicago in his place, with the understanding that he will give way to MORGAN should he be present to claim the seat, which he is expected to do, on the day of meeting.

It is understood that VALLANDIGHAM aspires to go upon the ticket for Vice President, and that MORGAN, in consideration of his services to the cause which both have so much at heart, will do his best to be present at the Convention, with a numerous body of friends, to urge his claims.

It is understood, furthermore, that the failure of MORGAN to keep his appointment, is likely to lead to a coldness between his democratic friends in Ohio and Kentucky; those in the former charging on those in the latter State with a want of faith in not fulfilling their promises to clear the way for MORGAN and keep it open, —a service, it is contended, which they owe to the democratic party, and more especially to the distinguished democrat whose presence was so much desired and to whom so much was due.

It is said, however, that, at the instance of VALLANDIGHAM, steps have been taken to heal the breach, and to take measures to make certain of the presence of MORGAN with VALLANDIGHAM at Chicago, where it is understood a committee of leading New York democrats, with DEAN RICHMOND at their head, will be in attendance to receive him, the same committee, by a deputation, having already congratulated VALLANDIGHAM on his return to the country and the democratic party.

Extra Session of the Legislature.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* says that the terms of the resolution under which the extra session of the Legislature is to be held are so vague, or at least so liable to misconstruction, that a portion of the members of the Legislature already express the opinion that it will be competent for the body to transact general business, and prolong its session until the scores of private bills which will be produced are acted upon.

If this view be sustained, remarks the *Telegraph*, a shoal of bogus corporations will be let loose upon the State, and all the miseries and mysteries of a long winter session will be re-enacted. The expense will be enormous. The people are willing to pay for an extra session for a single legitimate and patriotic purpose, but they are not willing to be burdened with additional taxation, in order that a few private interests may be benefitted.

"Some of the members contend that, after the vote is counted, a simple majority will suffice to take up miscellaneous business; others allege that it will require two-thirds. The balance of power appears to rest with the Speakers of the two Houses and with the Governor.

"If the Speakers decide that no business can be entertained except that for which the session was ostensibly convened, and if the Governor refuses to sign any bills except those relating to the franchises of the soldiers, then the state will be saved from a dire calamity—for such it would certainly be to have a repetition of the scenes of the winter of 1861."

A Hint!

President LINCOLN made a speech at Philadelphia during his attendance on the Fair. It would be more correct to say it was a single question put to the people, who responded in a manner that contains all the instruction the Government needs on the manner of raising troops. Mr. LINCOLN said:

> I have not been in the habit of making prefections, but am almost tempted now to hazard one. I will, and it is: That General Grant is this evening in addition with Meade and Hancock whence he can never be dislodged by the enemy until Richmond is taken. If shall discover that he may be greatly facilitated in the capture of Richmond by rapidly pouring to him a large number of armed men at the briefest notice, will you go? [Cries of "yes!"] Will you march on with him? [Cries of "yes, yes!"] Then I shall call upon you to-morrow. It is necessary." [Laughter and applause] during which the President retired from the table.

If the President wants men—any number of men—he has but to call for them. To the question, "will you go?" the people, everywhere, will say yes!

We give Mr. LINCOLN credit for more than ordinary sagacity in interpreting the people's war will; and we shall be disappointed if he does not take the hint which this episode in his Philadelphia visit so pertinently conveys.

Let the men be called for, to serve as long as will be necessary to go through with the business,—we repeat, they can be had. Men are ready who will volunteer, but with whom the fact is the next worst thing to the rebellion itself. Let the call be popularized,—let there be a novelty about it, if you please, so that the spirit of patriotism will be re-awakened, and there will be no lack of men. Success in this business depends as much on the way of doing it as in any other; and we suggest that the time has arrived when this consideration should not be entirely overlooked. The country needs neither a draft nor the repeal of the commutation clause. It needs the exercise of good sense under a call by the President for the number of men wanted.

Our Resources in Men.

The rebels may as well understand that, although our armies have been depleted considerably by fighting in their swamps and jungles, we have a great many men left. In Massachusetts, for instance, the militia rolls show the names of fifty-three thousand between the ages of eighteen and twenty four years.

Under their new law, the militia of Massachusetts are divided into the "active" class and the reserves—those between eighteen and twenty-four years being armed and drilled as the actives, and those between twenty-four and forty-five being enrolled and held as reserves. It is reasonable to suppose that the number of reserves, whose ages have a range of twenty-one years, is double the active militia, whose ages have a range of only six years. This would give, in round numbers, one hundred and fifty thousand available men in the little State of Massachusetts alone, without going beyond the ordinary ages for enrolment. This statement will give the rebels an approximate idea of our resources in men.

REGATTA AT PHILADELPHIA.—On Wednesday a regatta took place at Philadelphia. Preparation for it had been making for weeks, and the interest in which was not a little increased by the beautiful and costly prizes to be competed for. The yachts entered were Wm. A. Delany, Glengarry, Cliffie, Abel. Lofus, Julia, Martha, John C. Risley, Broomall, Lillie, Secret, Lufferry, Quickstep, T. H. Barrett, Armstrong, Nellie, Guyan and Eagle Eye. They started between ten and eleven o'clock from off Market street, their being but little wind, though the tide was in their favor. The Glengarry took the lead when off Gloucester, the Abel and Delaney following closely. She kept it to Marcus Hook and rounded the buoy off that place at 3½ o'clock, seven minutes ahead of the other boats, the Abel next, and the Julia following. At that little wind there was when the boats started soon died away, and they did little more than float with the tide and they did little more than float with the tide after that. Two steamboats accompanied the yachts, one of which had a number of ladies on board.

A FOREIGN LOAN.—It is asserted by the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, on information obtained through English sources, that Mr. CHASE has concluded the negotiations for a foreign loan of $25,000,000, or about £5,000,000 sterling, and which will be drawn for through one of the New York banks. The terms of the loan are not stated other than that the interest is payable semi-annually in Europe in gold.

CONDUCTORS on the passenger railway cars are not obliged to furnish change to the passenger. The decisions in the courts are that a passenger must furnish the exact price of his ticket, and not compel those who carry him to give change. When change is given at any time to a customer, it is for his convenience and to oblige him, but he has no "right" to demand it.

The "50 per cent" tariff is operating very disastrously to the foreign importers, some of whose agents abroad have been making heavy purchases, without knowing what was going on at Washington. Cases have occurred where goods thus purchased were resold under the conviction that to send them across the Atlantic, under the circumstances would be a losing speculation.

IT was ANDREW JOHNSON who, in the United States Senate, in one of his speeches denouncing secession, said as he passed his finger in the direction of JEFF. DAVIS, "If I were the President, I would arrest you for traitors, try you as traitors, and *hang you as traitors!*

IT is rumored that Mr. RIVES' heirs will be forced to discontinue the reporting and publication of the debates in Congress, in the *Globe* the present session, unless Congress comes to their relief.

THE PULPIT.

Suggestions of the Sanitary Fair

A SERMON

PREACHED BY REV. DR. LANSING,

Before the Universalist Congregation, Pittsburgh.

TEXT.—"There are it may be so many kinds of voices in the world, and none of them is without signification."—1 Cor. XIV. 10. "And who is my neighbor?"—Luke x. 29.

The changes of nature and the events of history, as well as the scenes, and experiences, and facts of our own lives are ever speaking to us. Providential we are at all times the recipients of instruction, and in clear voices which command the whole scope of human sympathy and address themselves to every faculty of the soul. The great march of events which note the mighty conflict of ideas, of passions and of principles in the world's broad arena of struggle, have many tones of instruction and of warning. We mark the notes of triumph as science gains a victory, and philosophy, through her ever progressive endeavor achieves new conquests, laying aside the old for the greater utility and glory of the new; we note the tones of controversy in the domain of religious and ethical debate as the conservitory of old notions contest the right of innovation, and listen to the hoarse notes of war as booming cannon and clashing bayonets endorse the supremacy of political ideas or enforce the rights of classes, of lines of succession, of princes or of States; and hear the sighs, the death throes and agony of an individual or a people struggling for liberty, while the tyrant's iron heel upon their neck threatens their utter annihilation, or join the paeans of rejoicing as patriotic souls rise in proud triumph over their oppressors, and by their utter consecration and determined toil attest the rich and noble worth of a man armed with a high sense of his equality with the proudest of earth's rulers. To-day, more than ever before, is the world agitated with these great issues of human worth, of human equality, of justice and of liberty. Now, more than ever before, does the trumpet call loudly to the contest of right against wrong, of equality against classification, of law and order against anarchy and rebellion; and we are reminded by the oft-sounded summons to participate in these issues, that our own country is made the scene of conflict.

The mighty struggle, then, in which the nation is engaged sends out voices; and as they come to us wafted upon the wings of the wind, breathing calls to duty, we recognize the sad wailings of distress, the groans of anguish and of pain; then again we distinguish the tones of hope mingled with sorrow and entreaty. The facts are these: the war—like the great Moloch, to which the degenerate Hebrews sacrified their children in the valley of Hinnom, is slowly wafting upon the wings of the wind, which must challenge competition from any town of equal resources, and satisfy the most fastidious mind, and answer the objections of the most fastidious critic. People are to seek amusement and recreation, and if you furnish innocent and proper amusements, they will satisfy the desire and keep in healthy action all the qualities of the consciousness; and ultimately re-train their gratification, and deny a normal exercise to this natural tendency, you as surely induce mischievous results in a reaction which in its vices

We mark, then, all such occasions as the event we are considering, as a useful auxiliary in bringing the public mind into the right condition; blending the hearts and stamped id-as of many religionists and furnishing occasion to set the popular mind right with reference to these teachings. The tragedy and drama have been degraded to do this end and have operated in vitiating the public taste, and we should hail with joy every occasion which promises, as has our Fair, to instruct, and elevate, and improve, whilst it amuses the masses. Again, the fair in its origin and workings suggests to us an answer to the question: "Who is my neighbor?" In times of domestic tranquility we become stoical; prosperity knits unperceived a net of indifference which captivates individual hearts and beats out a thin film of selfishness which hides from us so many very important moral and social relations. But let some calamity visit the community; let the Asiatic cholera or yellow fever sweep its victims into the tomb as the results of destruction, and prostrate its victims in abundance, so that the dead are in every house, then the people become awakened to the need of sympathy; then they can meet their fellows upon a common footing of affliction and of sorrow; then they begin to find who is their neighbors. So under the calamities of the present war, and by the ministries and woes which our sanitary Commission strives to alleviate we find answers to the question, "Who is my neighbor?" Who have been neighbors to us before the war for a man or woman to know little or nothing of others around them except as they came in contact with them in business relations; and if inquired as to where children those were, who were accustomed almost daily to pass their house or play about their door, they could venture no answer, only to speak, perhaps, of their existence, or to express a wish that if they had parents they ought to look after them and keep them from troubling others. But now, if it is known why this or that man or woman is, our common calamity will often provide a reply.

Mrs. A. is a poor widowed lady; her husband—good brave man—met his fate at Antietam. Mr. B., God bless him, gave up his darling young boy to fight for his country, and he fell a sacrifice to his bravery on the bloody field of Fredericksburg. Miss H., why, she is the lady whose loved one fell in the arms of victory and in the ranks; was promoted to a lieutenancy, and after several exhibitions of daring and devotion was called to wear the trappings of a Colonel, and in the excitement and pride of life of the Wilderness he was wounded, fell, and was captured, and now lies wasting away in one of the prisons of Richmond. Who are children are those? their father or their elder brother upon whom they depend is now fighting under Gen. Grant, or has met his fate, found a soldier's grave, and left them orphans? I am not use to know or care anything about those children but now they are as dear as my own family, for the heartstone and the root which we enjoy by sympathy with the suffering enables to protect, or has died that its enjoyment might be continued unto us. And thus are we moved out of the close and grooves of indifference and of selfishness, and the Sanitary Fair with its high moral tone as an assemblage of entertainments calculated to meet the demand of the public mind for recreation; combining those qualities of utility and of taste in the fine arts, and gathering influences from the loins of many thousands, and the voice of humanity asks us to mitigate their pains. In accordance with the promptings of a noble Christian philanthropy, the Sanitary Commission has been organized, and is doing a mighty work; the warm hearts of thousands of men and women through his agency are engaged in meeting the calls from the battle-field and hospital, and thus the vast service which this Commission has rendered, and the blessed ministry it has practiced in camp and in hospital as well as upon the field of carnage, carrying comfort and consolation into the midst of brave heroes now in distress, has tended to throw such a mantle of love and sympathy around the horrors of war as to make the Association emphatically an angel of mercy and of joy. But not to stop or dwell at length upon the purposes or the success of the Sanitary Commission in its work, suffice it to say that the organization is doing a noble Christian work, and meeting demands which could hardly be supplied without that or a similar agency. The Commission has stretched forth its hands in the soldier's stead, and lifted up its voice as the voice of thousands, for the assistance and support of which the loyal millions can render but little more than God for the prompt and hearty response of every city and hamlet in the North.

It is by these suggestions and under these auspices that the entertainments now being held in our city was inaugurated, and is being so successfully carried on; that we, with our sister cities, might render our tribute to a cause so entirely identified with our wants and help or every man and of every Christian.

And while we now attend to some of the moral and religious suggestions of our great Fair, permit me to speak of it in its social and observable phases or note its suggestions as a grand entertainment and series of amusements. It has ever been true of nations and communities, that in the form of war was inflated and money became excessively plenty, or under great extremities and speculations when the popular nerves were drawn to their utmost tension, all classes of people have made large investments in the luxuries and passing enjoyments of the hour; in a word, people have been wont to live faster than usual. This fact is demonstrated in all the pages of history, and the experiences of to-day are lending their confirmation. Probably there never has been a time in our national history when these positions of the intelligent people have made such lavish investments in luxuries, or sought amusements and pleasure with such avidity. We do not consider this a grave question for every Christian and every well-wisher for the interests of society how, shall these tendencies be diverted in a proper direction, or how shall they be made subservient to good? There are always individuals of questionable motives who are ready enough to feed the popular taste, to cater to its perversions, and withal, if possible, vitiate that taste by adding fuel to the wicked desire to pamper the appetite. It is gratifying, therefore, to every lover of good order, of true education and of religion, that such a series of entertainments as we now enjoy at once so innocent, instructive and so useful, are furnished in our Sanitary Fair; that here the masses under the guise of pleasure and amusement may hear without vitiating their morals or lowering their sense of standard of virtue or propriety the Sanitary Fair, then, carries with it a high moral tone as an assemblage of entertainments calculated to meet the demand of the public mind for recreation; combining those qualities of utility and of taste in the fine arts, and gathering influences from the loins of many thousands, which must challenge competition from any town of equal resources, and satisfy the most fastidious mind, and answer the objections of the most fastidious critic. People are to seek amusement and recreation, and if you furnish innocent and proper amusements, they will satisfy the desire and keep in healthy action all the qualities of the consciousness; and ultimately re-train their gratification, and deny a normal exercise to this natural tendency, you as surely induce mischievous results in a reaction which in its vices

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The Matamoras Trade of New York.

The following is the passage of Mr. HULBURD's report to Congress on the Custom House investigation, referred to in our special dispatch yesterday, which treats of the contraband trade between this port and Matamoras:

> "Recently an extraordinary trade has sprung up with Matamoras, a neutral Mexican port, separated by an inconsiderable ferry from Brownsville, the distributing entrepot for a large section of Texan territory. In 1861 there was but one arrival at New York from Matamoras. In 1862 there were seventy-one arrivals. In 1863 there were seventy-one arrivals. In 1864, to the 18th March, there had been thirty-two arrivals. Prior to 1861, a clearance to Matamoras was not asked for once a year. Will it be believed, since August of that year one hundred and fifty-two vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of thirty-five thousand tons, having on board large cargoes, have been cleared for that destination, and that all this is legitimate trade for home consumption in Mexico?
>
> "The communication of Mr. Hall at hand of knowing the number of vessels and the amount of tonnage engaged in this trade from other ports of the United States, but from outside statements are well prepared to believe that from eighty to one hundred vessels have been seen at one and the same time in the mouth of the Rio Grande. The real destination and consumption of goods landed at that point is not uncertain surmise.
>
> "The United States Consul at Matamoras, under date of June 10, 1863, says: 'As I remarked in a former letter, a great portion, probably eighty per cent., of all goods imported here are old directly, or find their way, to Texas. Immense stocks are also being imported from France and England, and both banks of the Rio Grande are piled up with cotton, as well as the roads from the interior of Texas to the river.'
>
> "These goods for the most part are the same as in former years were the goods shipped to Galveston, Matagorda and Point Isabel. The return cargoes of vessels, as formerly, consist now principally of hides, wool, specie, and the well-known products of Texas. These indices indisputably determine the nature of the trade.
>
> "The revenue authorities at New York take the required bonds that goods cleared for Matamoras shall be landed there and consumed within Mexican territories. Consular certificates certify the landing, and the consignee swears to the best of his knowledge and belief that said goods are intended for such consumption, and on the presentation of such papers the shipper demands the cancellation of the bonds. Yet, as late as January 25, 1864, the assistant collector at the port of New York, in a letter to the Treasury Department, very justly observed: 'Very little reliance can be placed upon the usual consular certificates, so far as the ultimate disposition of the goods to which they refer is concerned.'
>
> "This is a peculiarity confined to this Matamoras trade; it was proven before the committee by a witness who has, since 1861, spent some fifteen months at Nassau, that openly, very large quantities of goods are landed at Nassau, such as boots, shoes, clothing, drugs and medicines, dry goods, liquors, provisions, from vessels arriving from New York, Boston and Baltimore, and that portions of these same goods are shipped on board blockade runners for Wilmington and other rebel ports."

Oil Items.

[From the Oil City Monitor.]

On Thursday last, Messrs Phillips & Co. tubed their new well on the Petroleum House lot, and commenced pumping. The gas being very strong, prevented the pump from working only at intervals of several hours. The product of the first day's operations was about three barrels, and on Saturday it yielded about eight barrels. The oil is of a dark color and of superior quality. Mr. Charles Haines and J. Burgess have purchased one-fourth of the working interest for two thousand dollars—a good investment.

THE well of Brown & Benedict, on Walnut Bend, on the East side of the river, yielded about twelve barrels a day or a year and a half, but was finally abandoned on account of the chapness of petroleum. Recently the well has been chambered anew, and is now yielding fifty barrels per day. The well is on the Brueden farm, opposite Walnut Island. Our information comes from Mr. Fisher, who is working a well for Harper Ramsdell & Co., near by. Everything looks encouraging at Walnut Bend, and on Walnut Island.

The new well mentioned in our last as having commenced flowing, belongs to Zeugschmit & Streng and A. & S. Klinordinger. It is on the Miller farm, one mile above the mouth of Big Sandy creek, on the west side of the river. On Saturday last, the immense flow of water had sensibly decreased quantities. The water, at first fresh, is now strongly salt. This is a good indication. When tubed, this well will, no doubt, be one of the institutions.

Card Photographs of Gens. Reynolds, Ord, McCall, Hays, Herron, Negley, Grant, Meade, Sedgwick, Brooks, Cols. Rose, Moody, &c., at Pittock's.

The Nation's Judgment.

From the New York Tribune.

By the votes of a decided majority of the Representatives of the people, it has been officially adjudged that slavery, having incited and tenaciously upheld a gigantic conspiracy for the destruction of our National existence, ought to die the death of the wicked, and that the Federal Constitution should be so amended as never to authorize or tolerate its revival in any part of the Republic. The Constitutional amendment to this effect originated in and passed the Senate by an overwhelming majority; but the House yesterday failed to concur—a decided majority, but not the requisite two-thirds, voting in the affirmative. The check thus encountered was caused solely by the election of a majority of the members in 1862 instead of 1863. Had they been chosen at the last regular election in each State respectively, the result would have been affected as follows:

From Maine, Mr. L. M. D. Sweat votes to uphold Slavery. He was chosen in September, 1862, by 127 majority. Last September his District went against him by over 1,000 majority.

From New Hampshire, Daniel Marcy was chosen by the 1st District in March, 1863, by 80 majority in 24,03 votes. He is a Copperhead of the South Carolina variety. Last Spring his District went against him by 2,300 majority; but he votes on for Slavery.

From Connecticut, James E. English votes to uphold Slavery, as he was chosen to do. He had in 1,030 majority in April, 1863; but his District gave 340 majority against his party last April.

From New York, Messrs. Moses F. Odell, Elijah Ward, Homer A. Nelson, John A. Griswold, and Francis Kernan, were chosen as Democrats in November, 1862, and all but Mr. Griswold habitually vote on the side of Slavery. [Mr. Odell, we see, was elected right yesterday.] Each of them was nominated and elected a Democrat; but the recent war brought them severally into minorities in their respective districts at last November, amounting in the aggregate to 4,000; while Messrs. Winfield and Ganson, who together had over 5,000 majority in 1862, were sustained in 1863 by majorities amounting in the aggregate to less than 500. Yet all these, but Messrs. Griswold occasionally and Odell semi-occasionally, persist in voting to uphold slavery.

From Pennsylvania, Messrs. Wm. H. Miller, Alex. H. Coffroth, Arch. McAllister, John L. Dawson and Jesse Lazear, were chosen as Democrats in October, 1862, by majorities adding up about 2,900. Last October, in a most desperate struggle and upon the heaviest vote ever polled in the State, the district of each went our way, by an aggregate majority of 4,000; yet these members keep on voting for slavery just as though they had not seen the last returns.

The case of Ohio is most flagrant of all. In the absence of at least fifty thousand of her gallant sons in the defence of their country, and under the influence of National disaster and discouragement in the Autumn of 1862, the State was carried by the Copperheads, who polled an aggregate majority of 5,57; carrying *fourteen* of the nineteen Congress Districts, by majorities ranging from 36 upward. Last Fall the panic had passed and the soldiers voted, giving an aggregate Union majority of over sixty thousand on the Home vote, and over fourty thousand on that of the soldiers—the aggregate being 101,089, on the heaviest poll ever known. Every district but two—Le Blond's and Pendleton's—gave Union majorities on the home vote last October; add the soldier's vote, and there is a majority against slavery in every District but Le Blond's, and perhaps in that also. Yet both these gentlemen, without consulting any particular or especial features of their faith, or asking the suggestions of their sectarianism, or questioning whether they might throw their money in side by side with patriotic money and still remain true to their orthodoxy; all have taken counsel of the suggestions of a common Christianity, and have felt that they did God service in this impartial and zealous effort. Many thoughtful minds in considering this vast expenditure of labor and of time to relieve the soldiers' bodily suffering, the busy hands and willing feet which have been employed, and employed too in accordance with the noblest promptings of religion, will venture to reproduce those same ideas and sympathies in another scale; will question in their hearts, "how is this," we are weeping and laboring, and praying, for poor suffering creatures, and believing that in so doing we partake the spirit of Christ, the Saviour of Jesus, but we are told that this is only human weakness that belongs to the earth—life, and acts no part in the great life to come. Our books and papers are filled with sermons and tracts which tell us that the wounded and suffering soldiers find no sympathy after they have passed into the common hospital of the race. Yes, becoming battle-field of life, where not even the whole family of man and every individual member is struggling against its enemies, and thousands falling sick and wounded every hour; where the fearful forms of death and besetting temptation are drawing away the life-blood of resolution, and bringing to the ground true and noble hearts, and through common suffering every soldier is suffering more or less of defeat, our religious teachers would have us believe that after life's contest is over upon these earthly fields of blood, the religious sympathies and feelings of Christian brotherhood will be buried in the grave, to know no existence who in the defeated and the fallen weep over their mistakes and regret their defeat, and with manifestations akin to these the mind will become awakened, and the creaking and groaning of theological bands which bind men's souls will be heard, as they are seen to be throbbing against the walls of their prison to find the liberty of rational Christian thought, and a soul-satisfying religious view, which lets them into that freedom that is the birthright of all who cherish it. The legitimate tendencies of the religious sympathy and spirit of help which is involved in this great enterprise of the Sanitary Fair, must have its influence up in the religious opinion of many thoughtful minds, and have a liberalizing effect in breaking up old notions and inducing sentiments of theology which bespeak the progress of religious truth. It is going to teach us, in more than one way, who is our neighbor. Theologically, men have questioned who their neighbor was, whether he was of their religious faith or not, and have made some very curious replies; at least the replies have involved issues which are antagonistic to the practical suggestions of our purest instinct and sympathy. But the lesson that Jesus taught in the example of the Good Samaritan, is destined to become more appreciated; and, instead of men contending for the holiness of their faith in the pulpit auction. An official advertisement is published for the sale at auction of five millions of six per cent. treasury notes, issue, "secured by a pledge of import and future export duties," with other peculiar inducements. Among these inducements is the generous offer to take specie or treasury notes of the old issues, of the denomination below one hundred dollars, rated at *two-thirds the amount promised on the face.*" The Richmond papers intimate that Congress adjourned because the noise of General Grant's cannon was not agreeable to their nerves. The *Dispatch* has the hardihood to state that the whole of General Lee's loss since the present campaign is but "seventeen thousand, all told—killed, wounded and missing," whilst it modestly puts Grant's loss down at one hundred thousand. The dimensions of the *Dispatch's* capacity for lying may be estimated by the fact that we have taken fully ten thousand prisoners, leaving but seven thousand for the killed and wounded of the rebels! In other words, the rebels have killed or wounded six of our men for every one of their own suffering similar casualties. What must be the gullibility of a people with whom such falsehoods pass current?

The Nashville *Times* announces that Col. Andrew J. Polk, who commanded a Confederate regiment at Bowling Green, has come into the Union lines and reported to Gen. Rosecrans. He is a brother of Bishop-General Polk.

M. Renan, the author of the "Life of Jesus," having been dismissed from his professorship in the College of France, was recently offered the place of Assistant Curator of the Imperial Library, but declines it in a letter just published, in which he declares his wish to retain the title of Professor of the Hébrew and Syriac Languages. He says that he will continue to fulfil, without emolument, the duties which this title confers upon him by lectures delivered at his own house, and labor for the development of those studies entrusted to his charge.

A ship of war is to be sent from Vera Cruz to Havana to convey with all possible honor to the Mexican shores Santa Anna, in his new capacity of Provisional President of Mexico. It is expected that the Austrian frigate Novara—the same in which the Emperor and Empress came over the ocean—will be selected for the duty.

An Elephant.

It has been well remarked that VALLANDIGHAM is an elephant self-imposed on the hands of the Democracy. That he has supporters, there is no question. But the faction which hail him as their champion are the rule or ruin sort. They compelled the party to take him up in Ohio. He was beaten by a hunndred thousand. He re-appears to make a higher bid, and the party must either recognize him or throw him and his supporters overboard. But the case is presented by the Chicago *Post*, a democratic paper that understands it thoroughly. We quote:

> Months ago we stated that the plan of the men who sought to defeat the democratic party included Mr. Vallandigham's return on the eve of the Chicago Convention, his appointment as a delegate to Chicago, his arrest by an effort on the part of his friends to "rebuke the administration" by nominating him on the Democratic ticket. The first part of this plan has been carried out. It remains to be seen whether the administration will interfere in his behalf by arresting him again. We disapproved of the manner of his arrest, the manner of his

THE IRISH PICKET.

BY "BARNEY."

AIR—"*I'm sitting on the stile, Mary.*"

I'm shtanding in the mud, Biddy,
With not a spalpeen near,
And silence, spaichless as the grave,
Is all the sound I hear.
Me goon is at a showlder-arms,
I'm wetted to the bone,
And when I'm after sphakin' out,
I find meself alone.

This southern climate 's quare Biddy,
A quare and baately thing,
Wid winter absint wid the year,
And summer in the spring.
Ye mind the hot place down below?
And may ye never fear
I'd dthraw comparisons—but then
It's awful warrum here.

The only moon I see, Biddy,
Is one shmall star, asthore,
And that's fornint the very cloud,
It was behind before;
The watch-fires giame along the hill
That's swigilin' to the South,
And whin the sintry passes them,
I see his ugly mouth.

It's dead for shlape I am, Biddy,
And dramein shwate I'd be,
If them cuid Rebels over there
Would only lave me free;
But when I lane against a shtump,
And thrive to get repose,
A musket ball be's comin' shtraight
To his me spacious nose.

It's ye I'd like to see, Biddy,
A shparkin here wid me,
And then, avourneen, hear ye say,
"Acushla—hat—machree!"
"Och, Biddy, darlint," then says I,
Says you, "get out of that,"
Says I, "me arrum makes your waist,"
Says you, "be daycent, Pat."

And how's the pigs and ducks, Biddy?
It's them I think of shure,
That looked so innocent and shwate
Upon the parlor-flure;
I'm shure ye re alsy with the pig,
That's fat as he can be,
And fade him with the best, because
I'm towid he looks like me.

Whin I come home again, Biddy,
A shargent tried and thrue,
It's joost a daycent house I'll build,
And rint it cliape to you.
We'll have a parlor, bedroom, hall,
A duck-pond nately done,
With kitchen, pig-pen, praty-patch,
And garret—all in one.

But, murther! there's a baste, Biddy,
That's crapin' round a tree,
And well I know the crathur's there
To have a shot at me.
Now, Misther Rebel, say yere prayers,
And howld yer dirty paw,
Here goes!—be jabers, Biddy, dear,
I've broke his only jaw!

THE COAST-GUARDSMAN'S TALE.

"Good evening, Sir."

"Good-evening. A fine night this."

"Yes, Sir—a needish sort of night. Pity for us we don't have more of them."

The scene was on the south coast of Cornwall, where I had retired a few days before the commencement of the long vacation, to seek a shor; repose from the turmoil and worry of the law, leaving behind me the old time-worn buildings of Lincoln's Inn, where the old sun-dial with its quaint motto, seldom looked at, and still seldomer heeded, is perpetually reminding us of the frail tenure by which we hold our lives; to seek a little rest of quiet, in the quietest part of England. I had taken rooms in a little village about half a mile from the sea; and the short walks gradually extended, the regular hours and the quietness of every thing internally and externally was fast bringing me round again, when the circumstances I am about to relate took place.

It was a fine moonlight evening, and I stood gazing out of my window at the few strangers still passing up and down the village street, when a sudden whim came into my head to take a walk along the cliffs by moonlight. I had often thought of doing this, wondering what sort of life the Coast-Guardsmen had of it—those men by whom every inch of England, so they say, is walked round and every night, as they pace up and down night after night, and year after year, and so I resolved, at last, to put my long-formed scheme into execution.

I had been sauntering along for about half a mile, looking at the blue waves, reaching far, far out into the distance, and checkered here and there by the distant sail of some fishing-boat, gleaming silver in the moonlight, and at the long golden track, reaching from far away up to the base of the cliffs—the foot-path of the fairies, as I had been told long ago—and peopling it, in my fancy, with the light spirits of the air, tripping along in many a fantastic measure, on the glittering surface, and calling to their sister spirits in the water below, when I was startled by an approaching footstep, and, looking up, saw a man close upon me, while the twinkling shell from a short pipe quickly recalled me from my fancies to the sense of ordinary existence.

All that I noticed of his dress was that he had on a rough pilot-coat, with a low hat, while a thick walking-stick formed his only apparent weapon of offence and defence. In short, it was with him that the sentences "first above written" were exchanged.

I soon found that my new acquaintance was one of that very body of men that I had so often pondered about; and so, having fallen into conversation, I walked on a bit with him.

"I suppose you don't have much to do now beside walking up and down, do you?"

"Why no, sir. There's not so much doing as there used to be, once on a time, though I have seen some goings on in my time—Mind where you are treading, sir!" he exclaimed. "The cliff is not very safe along the edge, and if it gave way you would be smashed on the rocks below, like a poor fellow I know was some time ago. God rest his soul!"

"What of him?" I said. "Did any one fall over here?"

"Why no, Sir. He didn't exactly fall over, and it wasn't over this cliff, neither, but the one we shall come to next. My beat ends there, and, as I am a bit before my time, I expect my mate won't be up for ten minutes or so; and, if you like to hear the tale, though its not so much after all, I will tell you on the spot where it all happened. Indeed, to say the truth, I shall be very glad of your company, for it's a whisht spot, and, often as I have waited there, I am always glad to turn my back on it again."

We soon reached the bay by the light of the moon. After looking along the cliff, to see if there were any signs of his companion, and, not finding any, he sat down on a stone, and I lighted a cigar, and, taking my place beside him, he began.

"It is not so many years ago, sir—eight or nine, maybe—when a young gentleman came down here, as it might be you, to spend a month or so, our town being a quiet sort of place, like. He wasn't a bad-looking sort of fellow, and had small and white hands. Indeed most people would have called him handsome, though there was always a kind of look about his mouth I didn't like to see. He was staying up at the Miner's Arms, and there soon got talked about the town of the way in which he and two or three other wild young fellows about here, as there are everywhere, used to go on; the sitting up at nights, the drinking and card-playing, and the wild freaks they used to be at. But as he always had plenty of money, and paid his bill every week (it was by his own wish), Polmarthen, the landlord, Sir, never cared to say anything to him. He was a close man, was Polmarthen, and no doubt he made plenty of money out of his customers; but it would have been better for him if he had never let Mr. Henden under his roof. His daughter, pretty Kate Polmarthen as she was always called, was the prettiest girl for miles about (I see you know what's coming), and many was the glass that had been emptied in her honor, and many a young man would have given much to have stood well to her good graces; but, though she was a bit of a flirt, there was none that ever found favor, in her eyes but Ralph-Tregarva—a likely young fellow as ever was seen. Folks often wondered how it was that old Polmarthen ever allowed his daughter to engage herself to young Tregarva, who was only a fisherman; but though he loved money much, he loved his daughter more; and though there was some trouble about it, he finally gave way to her in this. It was not long, however, after Mr. Hendon came down here, that a strange scene took place between Kate. She would sit silent for hours, and if Ralph came to try and cheer her up, she would speak sharply and harshly to him, and then sometimes burst into a flood of tears, and beg his pardon, and kiss him, and tell him that he was the dearest and best of men, and that she was not worthy of him, and that she loved only his, and I gathered most of this from him at the time, poor fellow! I was sitting in my cottage one day toward the evening, thinking it would soon be time to be jogging off on my beat, when young Tregarva burst in with a face as white as a sheet, and scarcely able to stand. 'What is the matter, man,' said I; 'have you seen a ghost?' but he staggered to a chair, and fell, rather than sat, down on it, holding his face between his hands, while the big sobs that burst from him seemed to shake him from head to his feet, though not a tear fell through his fingers. I stood by him for some little time, but he seemed to grow worse instead of better, and at last I put my hand on his shoulder. 'Come, Ralph, be a man; what is all this about?' He turned on me like a tiger. 'Leave me alone, curse you. Do you too mock at me?' and with one spring he was past me, and out of the door like a madman. I followed in haste, greatly alarmed, as you may suppose, but could see nothing of him. There was a mist rising, and any one would have been invisible at any moderate distance; and it was with deep forebodings that I went my round that night. When I returned to my cottage I noticed a small piece of paper lying on the floor. It explained all. It was a letter from Hendon to Kate, evidently written in a hurry, and was all the more cruel to me if it had been clenched in the fingers. No doubt it had dropped from Ralph's hand, though how he got it I do not know. It left no room for doubt. He urged her to fly from the village, and promised that he would provide for her. Soon after I heard more. That same evening Kate Polmarthen had disappeared. That morning her bedroom had been found empty, and she was gone. What surprised others, though not me, was, that her father made no search after her—for he made none. He knew only too well why she had gone. Hendon was still in the village, in order, I suppose to divert all attention from himself, as he was not aware that the note had been found. Ralph and I each keeping our own counsel. What need to publish the certainty of her shame? We heard nothing of Ralph for three days, when he returned and went about his work as usual, but still resenting fiercely any mention of the past. His manner, too, was quite changed. Oh! so haggard and wild he looked, and with a dogged kind of sullenness in place of his former light-hearted gayety. Even to me he never spoke now, and one or two attempts I made to draw him out into conversation were met with such bursts of rage that I was obliged to leave him to himself. And now I must come to the most painful part of my tale. You see that the bay below is closed in at high-tide, and the sand gets quite covered. It was high-water about half-past eleven on the September evening, when, for the second time, I was walking on the top of the cliff, just where we are now, when I thought I heard a voice down below. It was beneath, and yet it was under water. Surprised at this, I looked over and I saw that there was a figure there, and that he was rushing about and shouting up. I could recognize the voice of Hendon, and called out—'Hallos, there?' 'Help! help!' he cried. 'I am cut off by the tide. I can't swim. Send a boat. For God's sake help me!' So is was. Sauntering along, he had, I suppose, wanted there, and had found himself cut off by the rising tide, which would have been the case an hour and a half before I saw him, so that he must have waited at least that time with the water gradually rising higher and higher. But what was to be done? True, I had a rope, and instinctively I had taken it out, but it was only a short one, about a dozen yards long. I always carry a bit about with me. It often comes in useful; but what good was it now? I could not descend the cliff, and if I left my beat and went for assistance he would be drowned long before I could return. Even while I hesitated I heard a step behind me, and Ralph Tregarva stood by my side. 'I can go down that cliff,' said he, in the measured, dogged tone he had always used since then, though there seemed to be an expression of savage exultation in his tone that night that made me shudder. 'I will go. Give me that rope.' 'Good God!' I exclaimed, 'it is certain death!' While I spoke, however, he had snatched the rope out of my hands, let himself over the edge of the cliff, and was going down, hand-under-hand, clutching at every little bush and every tuft of grass. My head swam watching him. One slip, and he would have fallen, literally 'smashed' on the rocks below; but he seemed to bear a charmed life, for still I could see him going down further and further, crawling like a lizard, till he was only some eight or nine yards from the bottom. There he stopped. There is a flat ledge of rock there, and he lay down on it. It was still night, and I could hear him as plainly as I could you, sir. 'Mr. Hendon!' he called out. 'Oh, thank God, you are come at last!' I heard Mr. Hendon answer. 'Here I am. How can I reach you?' 'I have a rope with me; if I throw it you can you get up here?' 'Yes, yes; be quick, be quick. The tide has risen up to my knees, and I am half dead with cold.' 'Just so,' was the strange answer of Tregarva. 'Quick! quick! do not trifle wi h me; I shall drown.' 'You will not drown for half an hour yet, Mr. Hendon,' replied Tregarva, with a laugh. But such a laugh! It sounded like the laugh of a fiend. 'Oh, for mercy's sake, be quick!' 'Mercy,' echoed Tregarva. 'Such as you have shown shall be shown to you. Where is Kate Polmarthen?' 'I do not know. I do not, indeed. Quick! the water is over my knees.' 'Liar!' returned Ralph, heedless of his agonizing entreaties. 'I have ventured my life to come here. Did you think it was to save you? No, it was to serve my revenge. Never shall you come up alive. Listen to me. When I heard of her flight I was among the first to visit her house. Her father found a letter from you, telling her where to go, and that you would meet her. She had dropped it in her hurried departure. But never shall you meet her in this world. Liar! seducer! Your last hour is come. I have but to throw you this rope and you are safe. Your life is in my hands; but had I a thousand lives, and were each of them entwined in your one, I would give up all, all, to punish you.' Again the scream arose—'Mercy! mercy!' 'Mercy!' again echoed Tregarva. 'Such mercy as the lion shows to his prey, such shall you have. You shall die, wretch—die in your sins; and, as the water mounts higher and higher, think of her whose body and soul you have murdered—think of me whose peace of mind, you, in your wantonness, have utterly wrecked, and then ask for mercy. Never.' Oh, that I could forget the fearful scene that followed. The wretched Hendon, as the water mounted higher and higher, while each wave almost tore him away from his frail hold on the projections of the rock, clung to the cliff, shrieking and mingled prayers and blasphemies in his agony, while the relentless waves came dashing in, rearing up, with a hoarse boom sa no the cries, while, above all, rose the frantic yells of Tregarva, as he exulted in his terrors and sufferings, like a wild beast over his victim. The crisis arrived. One mountainous wave came rolling in, and while his death-shriek still rings in my ears, Hendon was torn away from his hold. His white face appeared gleaming among the spray for one moment, and then he was dashed with fea ful force against the rocks, and the next a bleeding and shattered body was borne out to sea. Ralph was reascending the cliff, when, losing his sanity foothold, he slipped away. For one moment he hung suspended from the shrub he was holding, and then, as the roots gave way under his weight, he fell down into the same tomb to which he had consigned his victim. *His* body was never found. That of Hendon was recovered next day, and an inquest held. I was the principal witness, and a verdict of 'wilful murder' was returned against Tregarva.

I have little more to tell. Poor Kate and her babe lie side by side in the church-yard. And now, Sir, can you wonder that I don't much like being there all alone? But I see my mate is coming, just in time, so I will bid you good night, Sir."

"Good-night."

And I returned to my lodgings, a sadder and more thoughtful, if not a wiser, man.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A HANDSOME PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, situated on Overhill street, No. 5, Seventh Ward, opposite the residence of M. K. Moorhead, Esq.—a new two-storied brick house, handsomely finished, with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, Bath Room, Wash House, etc. Lot 44 feet by 100, with a choice selection of Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, etc. For terms apply on the premises. je17:2w

FOR SALE.—A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE and appurtenances. Large lot of ground enclosed with Fruit Trees and Shrubbery. Situated on the Second Bank, Allegheny City. For particulars, inquire of

BISSELL & CO.,
235 Liberty street.
je16:2w

WEST VIRGINIA LAND FOR SALE.—I offer for sale a tract of 1,400 acres of land—the best timbered land in the country, containing Oak and Poplar—very heavy timber; three strata of Iron Ore, good quality; plenty of Stone Coal, and good signs of Oil. The whole lying about five miles from Morgantown, the county seat of Monongalia county, and four miles from the Monongahela river. On this survey is the celebrated

RED SPRINGS,

situated between the Kingwood and Evansville turnpike. Both pass through it.

Such a lot of Timber, Ore and Coal is not to be found elsewhere in this country. Come right along, a great bargain will be given. Address WM. LAZIER, of Morgantown, W. V., Agent for R. R. GRIFFITH, Baltimore, Md. jun13:2w

TWO STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—One pair Pappit valve cut-off Engines, 14½ inch cylinder, by five feet stroke. For particulars, inquire at McCLELLAND & MILHOLLAND'S Engine Shop, corner of Tunnel street and Pennsylvania avenue, Pittsburgh. je14-lw

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN RESIDING EAST has built for him, during the past year, a first-class double dwelling house, in the city of Winona, Minn., but a death in his family having changed his arrangements, it is now offered for sale. It is of brick; was designed and its entire erection superintended by an architect of high reputation; hall 9 feet wide; the parlors, chambers, dining-room, kitchen, &c., of ample size; marble mantels, bath room, &c.; a furnace of best make will heat the whole house. The building is on a block of over two acres in the centre of the town. If desired, the block, or whole of about 100 acres of land, containing over 400 town lots, unimproved, but now nearly surrounded by buildings, will be offered with the house. For healthfulness and beauty of situation Winona is hardly equaled anywhere, and is destined to be the great centre of trade for Southern Minnesota. In the year 1863 the amount of wheat for the year 1859 was 120,000 bushels; in 1863, 1,250,000 bushels. The curing and packing of pork and beef is destined, from the climate and facilities for shipment here, to grow rapidly to a great trade.

For price and terms of sale, apply to

WILSON & McELROY,
54 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Or address H. W. LAMBERTON,
Winona, Minnesota.
jun1-cw

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY-ONE ACRES, more or less, situated in Unity Township, Westmoreland County, four miles from Greensburgh, on the Philadelphia Pike, which is in good condition at all seasons of the year. The place is under good fence, well watered with never failing springs, and under good cultivation, with nine acres of timber. The improvements are a two-story brick dwelling of six rooms, with back and front porches, good well of water, spring and spring-house, frame barn and sheds, good garden of small fruit, beautiful lawn in front with ornamental fencing, with a choice lot of shrubbery, a young and thriving orchard of the best grafted fruit of eighty trees, now bearing. The location is a beautiful and healthy one. There is coal near the place. Will be sold for cash at a bargain if applied for soon, or on reasonable terms on time.

Apply at the real estate and insurance office of

G. S. BATES,
Butler street, Lawrenceville.
jun16-2w

FOR SALE.—500 barrels old Rye, Wheat and Bourbon double copper-distilled Whisky.

J. T. WORTHINGTON,
Brownsville, Pa.
je8-18t

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, WITH Grate complete, on the second floor of 211 Liberty street. Storage can also be had if desired. Inquire of R. H. KING. mh31

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES, one hundred and fifty cleared: fine river bottom land, on the Ohio river, five miles below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Also one of timber and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms apply to G. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to J. P. STOCKDALE, Pittsburgh. ap13-tf

FOR SALE.—A NEW AND ELEGANTLY finished

TWO-STORIED BRICK DWELLING,

with all the modern improvements, situated on Locust street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c., inquire of JAMES MILLER, Manchester. ja29

DESIRABLE INVESTMENTS.

REAL ESTATE,

Eligibly located in improving neighborhood, and under lease to good, prompt paying tenants.

My list comprises a number of such Properties, which will be offered at reasonable prices for cash.

For particulars apply to

S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent,
59 Fourth street (Burke's Building.)
je2

FOR SALE.—TWO DOCTOR ENGINES, suitable either for a Two or Three Boiler Steamboat, nearly new, just up, and of a good pattern. They will be sold cheap. Can be seen at JOHN BURFORD'S, Copper-smith, WATER, NEAR SMOKY CITY, PITTSBURGH.

For further particulars apply to

S. BISSE & M'COY,
my27 Engine Builders, Wellsville, Ohio.

FOR RENT.—A brick Cottage, containing nine rooms, adjoins Evergreen Hamlet, Ross Township. Enquire of WM. M. SHINN,
my26:1m No. 127 Lourth street.

FOR SALE.

The Subscribers

OFFER FOR SALE THEIR

CANDLE, SOAP AND OIL WORKS,

Situated on the

CORNER OF STEVENSON STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

It is the most extensive and complete works of the character in the United States. It has Candle, Soap, Lard, Oil and Carbon Oil Works complete, with facilities unlimited. This is unexceptionable. Terms easy. For price and terms apply to

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
my24:tf 47 Wood Street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBESON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 60 acres containing the best Youghiogeny Coal, and some 50 acres of fine hill land, partly timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements consist in a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and of products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to

JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
Or Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. CHEEVER, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.
my13

JAMES IRWIN, MANUFACTURER OF OIL OF VITROL AND AQUA AMMONIA. Orders left at John Porterfield & Co.'s office, corner of Market and Ohio streets, will receive prompt attention. jan2

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Thro Accom.n	8:30 a m	Baltimore Exp'r.	12:20 p m
Thro Mail	2:35 a m	Philadelp'a Ex's.	1:10 p m
Thro Express	4:25 p m	Fast Line	12:50 a m
Fast Line	8:35 p m	Thro Mail	12:20 a m
John's Accm'n	3:00 p m	John's Accm'n	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:55 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:35 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	5:55 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:30 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Fast Line	1:00 a m	Chicago Express	2:20 a m
Express	1:10 p m	Phila. "	2:10 p m
Mail Train	6:30 a m	Cin'ti "	7:30 p m
		Crestline Mail	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 6:30 a m, 7:40 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Alliance Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:10 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Mail	7:55 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:40 p m	Express	9:30 a m
Mail for Newport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	9:30 p m
2d "	6:15 p m	2d "	2:05 p m
Port Perry	7:00 a m	Port Perry	8:30 a m
Braddock's	6:15 p m	Braddock's	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Mail	7:00 a. m.	Mail	7:00 p. m.
Express	4:30 a. m.	Express	9:35 a. m.
Accommodation	3:00 p. m.	Accommodation	7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Mail	8:10 a. m.	Mail	3:30 p. m.
Cincinnati	1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express	8:05 p. m.
"	1:45 p. m.	do	2:10 a. m.
Wheeling	6:30 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation	10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n leaves Allegheny	3:30 p. m.		
Cleveland	1:45 a. m.		
do	1:45 p. m.		

☞ The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.

A. G. Neubert.....13 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....58 Fourth street.
G. Heimbold.....56 Smithfield st.

Advertising Agents.

C. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

Ambrotypes.

J. W. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Banks.

First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st.
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st.
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Second st.
Citizens' Bank.....corner Wood and Diamond alley.

Boots and Shoes.

S. Dalzell.....132 Smithfield St.
H. Childs & Co.....133 Wood st.
Slater & South.....54 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.

W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Barnsdall.....78 Fifth st
Book, Stationery and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 89 Fifth st.

Bakers.

S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

Commission Merchants.

C. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Allen & Needles.....Philadelphia.
Tausig, Livingston & Co.....St. Louis.

Cotton Manufacturers.

Park, Painter & Co.....149 First and 122 Second street.
King & Pennock.....20 Wood street

Cloaks and Mantillas.

Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store.....73 Market st.

Coal Dealers.

Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers.

Cornwell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

Dry Goods.

J. W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Diamond alley.
A. Bates.....21 Fifth st
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gazzam & Schleicher.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
E. R. Gardner.....93 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....corner Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

Druggists.

Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts
B. L. Fahnestock & Co. 6 & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.

G. W. Spencer.....258 Penn st.
Quincy A. Cox.....278 Penn st.

Foundries.

Knap, Chalfant & Co.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford.....cor. Duquesne Way & St. Clair
Wm. G. Price.....cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.

Freight Agents.

Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.

Wm. Bagaley.....718 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Wood street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson.....221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co.....corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.

Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.

C. Ihmsen & Son.....183 First street.

Hatters.

Wm. Fleming.....139 Wood st.

Hardware.

Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....50 Wood st.

House and Sign Painters.

Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Second street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.

Hotels.

National.....McKeesport.
Union.....Philadelphia
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Belvidere.....Shamburg
Jones House.....Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.

Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, One pair Pappit valve cut-off Engines, 14½ inch cylinder, by five feet stroke. For particulars, inquire at McCLELLAND & MILHOLLAND'S Engine Shop, corner of Tunnel street and Pennsylvania avenue, Pittsburgh. Jel4-lw
Phillippscorr. Market and Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....37 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....48 Water st.

Insurance Offices.

Allegheny Insurance Co.....37 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co.....46 Water st.

Iron Foundry.

Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Jewelers.

John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth st

Lawyers.

McMaster & Gazzam.....98 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....99 Diamond street.
W. & J. Hall Patterson.....144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....133 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....14 Fifth street.

Lithographs.

Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Livery Stables.

James Dain & Son.....410 Penn street.

Merchant Tailors.

John S. Lee.....No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.....10 St. Clair street.

Musical Instruments.

Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....52 Wood street.
J. M. Hemphill.....53 Fifth street.

Machinists.

J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

Machinery.

S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

Metal Broker.

S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.

Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Notions.

Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
F. T. Myer & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.

John Murdock, Jr.....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.

Artesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ball & Co.....31 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co.cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson.....92 Third st.
Coehran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....40 Third st.

Opticians.

G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.

H. D. Brecht.....128 Smithfield st.

Planing Mills.

Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.

Dr. F. DeRolette.....51 Grant street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.

S. S. Bryan.....Fourth st.,
F. Torrence.....189 Penn st.

Railroads.

Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.

Vierheller & Roesing.....61 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....46 Smithfield st.
John Meyer.....48 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....82 Diamond.
E. Reinenan.....67 Smithfield st.
Roeckeisen.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.

Singer, Nimick & Co.....88 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st
Park, Brother & Co.....157 Second st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....37 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.

C. & A. Strouses.....29 Diamond alley.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.

B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co.....367 Liberty street.

Sewing Machine Agents.

Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony.....18 Fifth st.
E. A. Allen.....corner Wood and Third st.

Tin-Ware.

Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.

E. Megraw.....31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichi.....Third st.

Upholsterers.

E. Edmonson & Co.....96and 98 Third street.

Vitreal Manufactory.

James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.

Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny.

Wines and Liquors.

J. Seifert & Co.....37 and 39 Market street.

Wall Paper.

Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
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FOR THE FALL OF 1863.—

200,000 APPLE TREES.

Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.

Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf), Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
se22:tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS,

NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH,

jan1

FOUNDRIES.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

and manufacturers of

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.

JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c: Rolling Mill Castings generally: Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.

FOSTER & CO.,

Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.

feb1-1y

UTILITY WORKS,

CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,

MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporteds, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pulleys, Sad irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR.

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Wagon Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,

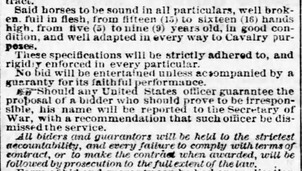
CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,

se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

OPTICIANS.



GEORGE E. SHAW,

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

CARBON OIL HYDROMETERS.

Thermometers and Barometers,

SACCHIOMETERS FOR BREWERS, &C.,

NO. 58 FIFTH STREET,

Pittsburgh.

Ju6

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement in vision can be experienced by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH STREET. ap26

PROPOSALS.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

WAR DEPARTMEN

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

	BANKS. Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
Par Val				May 5
50 Exchange	—	—	69¼	" 5
50 Citizens	—	—	61½	" 6
50 Pittsburgh	—	—	97¼	" 6
50 Allegheny	—	—	58½	" 5
50 Mechanics	—	—	63½	" 5
50 Iron City	—	—	58	" 4
50 M. & M.	—	—		$3.75
50 First National	110	—	—	
50 Second National	110	—	—	
50 Third National	110	—	—	
50 First National Ally	—	110	49¾	" 4
50 Manchester Saving	—	—	—	
	INSURANCE.			
50 Citizens	—	—	61	June $6.00
50 Western	—	—	53¾	May 2.50
50 Monongahela	84	—	53	3.00
50 Eureka	80	—	31¾	" 4.00
50 Pittsburgh	34	—	34	
25 Allegheny	—	—	28¾	
25 People's	28	—	38¾	
50 Penna	—	45	—	
	BRIDGE.			
25 Monongahela	—	—	27½	
25 St. Clair Street	40	—	—	
50 Hand Street	—	—	50	
50 Mechanic Street	—	—	—	
25 Birmingham	—	—	31½	
	RAILROAD.			
50 Allegheny Valley	—	13	14¾	
50 Connellsville	11	13	12½	
50 do (interest)	—	17	—	
50 Steubenville	12	13¼	14¾	
50 Chartiers	—	—	5	
50 Hempfield	—	—	¾	
50 Alleg'y & Manch'ter	68	70	65	
50 Birmingham	—	—	40	
50 Citizens	—	—	95	
	GAS.			
50 Pittsburgh	—	—	88	
25 Allegheny	38	—	38	
25 Birmingham	—	—	31¾	$5.00
	OIL COMPANIES.			
25 Lucesco	—	—	27	
Ardesco	—	—	—	
10 North American	—	11	—	
	BONDS.			
Allegheny County 5's	—	—	83	
do Scrip 5's	—	—	81	
Pittsburgh 6's	—	—	78¾	
do 6's	—	—	97	
Allegheny City 6's	—	100	—	
do 5's	—	—	66¾	
Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	—	105	
do 6s mortg	95	—	—	
Connellsville 6's	—	93	87	
Steub. R. R. 6's	—	75	—	

FRIDAY, June 16.

The introduction of another loan upon the market, is the occasion for the enemies of the Government to raise the cry of repudiation. The large amount in the shape of Treasury notes as well as the accumulating debt in bonds is awakening some discussion. The question is asked, "Will the government repudiate?" Repudiation, or rather the cry of repudiation, is but the miserable weapon of the enemies of the country, for when we consider the internal developments of the North it is manifestly absurd to ever talk about repudiation. In this connection we must quote the following extract from Hallit's American Circular, as it hits the present case exactly:

"It is no more difficulty to ascertain the ability of a nation to carry a certain amount of debt than to ere is in a merchant estimating whether he can safely contract a given amount of obligatio s. In both cases the resources for payment of interest or principal are open to estimate, and the question of ability to pay is therefore easily determined. What then is the probable limit of the debt to be contracted in the suppression of the rebellion? The most extreme estimates have not exceeded $4,000,000,000. The debt on the 1st of May, according to official statement, was $1,725,020,000; and, considering the present military condition of the rebellion, and the large increase of revenue that must accrue from the new tax and tariff bills, it seems much more probable that the war will close upon a debt under $3,000,000,000 than over that amount. Let the extreme estimate of $4,000,000,000, however, be adopted. This, supposing the annual expenditures of the Government to be $800,000,000, and $400,000,000 of that amount to be raised under the new tax and tariff measures, would leave $405,005,000 per annum to be raised on the usual forms of indebtedness, which would allow a period of over five and a half years more of hostilities before the maximum figures of $4,000,000,000 reached.

"In 1815, at the close of twelve years of uninterrupted hostilities, the national debt of Great Britain stood at £861,070,049, or, say in United States money, $4,200,000,000. At that time the population of the United Kingdom was 19,000,000, and its foreign commerce £90,000,000 or in round numbers, $450,000,000. At the period when our debt will reach $4,000,000,000, we should, judging from the past ratio of increase, have a population of not less than 40,000,000, or more than twice that of Great Britain at the period under comparison. What our foreign commerce might then be, it is difficult to estimate; but when the cotton and tobacco exports of the South are renewed, and the population of the restored Union has been increased to the extent supposed, it would not seem extravagant to estimate that the aggregate of imports and exports will reach $800,000,000, gold valuation, especially as in 1860 the total value was $762,000,000. At the period, therefore, when, according to the above estimate, the national debt would reach $4,000,000,000, we should have 21,000,000 more of population and $1,000,000,000 of foreign commerce than had Great Britain when her debt was $4,200,000,000. So far, therefore, as population and trade are criteria of the ability of a nation to sustain a debt, this analogy proves that we shall be better able to bear the financial burth incredent to the war than was England to sustain the debt with which she closed her twelve years of continental and American hostilities.

"Should the same rate of progress be realized during the ten years beginning with 1870—when as ab ve estimated, the national we lth would be $25,000,000,000—then the yearly product of the capital of the country would average $1,000,000,000, or three-fourths the total of the supposed ultimate debt. The figures seem incredible; but they are strictly based on what has been already realized in our history. At this rate, the payment of $200,000,000 as interest would be but an impost of 6.2 3 per cent. on the yearly increase of our wealth. In view of these estimates, which, we think, are exaggerated in no respect—unless it be in taking the ultimate debt so high as $4,000,000,000—our ability to sustain the debt we are accumulating can admit of no reasonable question."

—Among the bidders for the $75,000,000 National Loan, are the following from this city:—Hanna, Hart & Co., $100,000, at from one to eight premium; John S. Herr, Pittsburgh, $10,000, at five and a half; and the First National Bank, Pittsburgh, $110,000 at from par to five.

—The Gold Act passed by Congress, and which will immediately receive the approval of the President, says the New York *Times*, will have the effect of closing at once the Gold Gambling Room on the corner of Exchange place and William street, and all other outside speculation in Gold and Foreign Bills. Business in either must hereafter be done at the counters or in the offices of the Bullion Brokers and Foreign Bankers. And it must be done with cash in hand, except where ten days is allowed for the delivery of Foreign Exchange, made against shipments abroad, and contracted to be delivered in good faith and with no intent or purpose to wager upon the future price of Gold or Exchange, or to evade the spirit of the restraining act.

The Act, we have reason to believe, will be strictly enforced from the start. There will be no delay from the "constitutional" doubt of the power of Congress, supported by one of the disaffected evening papers. Mr. Gilpin will probably close his Gold Room without waiting to try *this* issue. We are quite sure the New York Stock Exchange will strike Gold from their official list of dealings as soon as the Act is signed by the President. There has been very little done in it, at the Board, for a year past. If, after these movements, any adventurous or defiant party of speculators attempt to violate or evade its provisions in the open street, the police of the Government will no doubt be on hand to exact the penalties which it prescribes. The Act contemplates no interference with legitimate trade in Gold or Exchange, for ready money, but simply confines it to the offices of the licensed Brokers and Bankers of the city.

Yesterday's New York *Herald* remarks: The passage of the gold bill seemed to produce very little effect on the market to-day. It opened in the morning at 196¾, went up one per cent, and afterwards sold on the fractions bordering 197. The law, as has been stated, will check the operations of speculators who buy and sell on time, and render the quotations often merely nominal. All those who have heretofore been dealing ostensibly in gold, with hardly a dollar to pay with and not an ounce to deliver, will find their occupation gone, and the premium will henceforth be announced may be regarded as being based upon actual sales, and whatever it may be it will show the intrinsic value of coin as compared with the currency.

—The new Counterfeit law recently passed provides that if any person or persons, except as now authorized by law, shall hereafter make or cause to be made, or shall utter or pass, or attempt to utter or pass, any coins of gold or silver, or other metals or alloys of metal intended for the use and purpose of current money, whether in the resemblance of coins of the United States, or of foreign countries, or of original design, every person so offending shall on co victon thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $3,000, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the court, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Pittsburgh Copper Market.

PITTSBURGH, June 18, 1864.

The demand was fair and sales regular, at the following prices:

Braziers' ₩ lb, cash and time	52½@55c
Bar and Boit, ₩ lb, cash	52½
Tiers, ₩ lb, cash	47½
Copper Bottoms, 5 ₩ ct. off for cash	65
Brass Kettles, 5 ₩ ct. off for cash	68

Pittsburgh Ale and Porter Market.

PITTSBURGH, June 18, 1864.

The demand for Pittsburgh manufactured was never better than at the present time. The following are the current prices:

X Ale barrels	$9 00	X Ale half barrels	$4 50
XX do	10 00	XX do do	5 00
India do	11 00	India do do	5 50
Porter do	9 00	Porter do do	4 50

Three dollars in addition to the above will be charged for barrels and two dollars for half barrels, which will be allowed on their return.

Pittsburgh Leather Market.

JUNE 18, 1864.

The demand for leather was active; prices have an upward tendency. The following are the present rates—how long they will continue we have no means of ascertaining:

Red Sole	38@40
Harness	44@47
Oak	46@48

Pittsburgh Hide Market.

JUNE 18, 1864.

The demand for hides was active, and good [illegible] during the week at the following

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Saturday, June 18, 1864.

Business was not active, the demand for the leading articles being restricted to small operations to meet the wants of the home market. The present, however, is the dull season of the year. Large transactions are not among the things to be expected at this time. The weather continues very pleasant. Our rivers are down to low water marks, there being less than four feet on the Wood street metal marks, and considerably less on Glasshouse Ripple. Freights to the various parts were plenty at good prices. Boats, however, can only carry light cargoes. The Julia, as usual, arrived with a good trip. She will return to-day at 4 p. m. for Zanesville. The **Maggie Hays** leaves this morning on her first trip. The **Kate B. Porter** is also announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. The Camella is also announced for St. Louis. The Urilda will be found at the landing taking freight for Cincinnati. Among the sales made we note as follows:

HAY—The receipts are on the increase; former prices have been well maintained. Sales of 4 tons on the wharf at $30. Sales of 22 loads at the scales at $30@35.

WHISKY—The market was again excited and prices have further advanced. We omit the rates on account of the unsettled state of the market. The supply on hand is not large.

FLOUR—The market yesterday was very firm and prices advanced nuily 25 cents per barrel on all grades. The stock on hand is not large, and unless it can be added to rapidly the stocks at the prices flour has been sold in this market. The principal demand was for the better qualities. We note sales as follows: 100 bbls extra family Staff and Star of the West," $8 50@8 75; 150 do terms withheld; 50 bbls do at $8 50; 100 do $8 50.

FISH—The market was firm for the various kinds. The sales were regular but not large. Sales Mackerel No. 3, large, $12 00; sales No. 2 medium, $10 00; sales No. 2, medium, $13 00. Lake Herring, $12 00 per bbl.

SALT—The market was steady but unchanged. Sales, 78 bbls. No. 1 at $. 50 per bbl.

GRAIN.—We have nothing particular y new to notice in regard to this article. Wheat was in fair demand, but prices were the same as we have quoted them for the past week, viz., red, $1 60; white, $1 70. Corn was not active; we note sales of 200 bushels at $1 30@1 33 for shelled and ear. Rye—Sales, 75 bushels at $1 55. Oats was unchanged; we note a sale of 2 car loads at 80c; sales 350 bushels store at 82@83c. B. Wheat—Sales, 25 bushels, for seed, at $2 25.

LARD—The market was firm—prices are looking up; small sales were reported at 15@15½c.

LARD OIL has further advanced; sales were reported at $1 20@1 25 ₩ gallon.

BACON—The market was firm, with a steady trade demand; prices are tending upward The sales reported are as follows: Shoulders, 200 lbs, 13c. Sides—3,000 lbs ribbed, 14c; 1,000 lbs clear, 16c. Plain Hams—Sales 4,800 lbs, 17@17½. Sugar Cured Hams (canvassed), 2,200 lbs, 21c.

POTATOES—The market was quiet—the season for old is fast drawing to a close; sales 40 bbls, a good article, $3; 200 bbls, a mixed lot, not prime, $1 80 ₩ bbl.

ESGS—The market was not active, and the sales were not large, viz: 21 bbls were disposed of at 20@21c.

CHEESE—Was in fair demand; the receipts about keep pace with the demand; sales 45 bxs W. R. 14½@15c; 26 do. large 15½16c.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was unchanged, with a fair demand for local purposes; sales of 56 bushels Peaches at 18c. Apples, 50 bushels at 11c.

BUTTER—The market was unchanged, prices for some days past have been governed by the receipts: sales 18 packages at 20@21c.

MESS PORK—The market was very unsettled, holders were asking a further advance.

GROCERIES—The market was firm but prices were unchanged; we omit figures in this issue.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

JUNE 18, 1864.

The market during the week has presented no change worthy of special notice. The demand was fair and sales were regular. The card rates have been fully sustained. They are as follows:

FLAT BAR.	₩ lb
1¼ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	7
2 to 6, by 1 to 1¼ inch	7¼
1½ to 1¾, by ¾ to ⅞ inch	7¼
1¼ to 1½ by ⅝ inch	7½
HEAVY BAND IRON.	
2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	7¼
1½ to 1⅞, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	7¼
1½ to 1¾, by ¼ and 5-16 inch	7¼
½ to ¾, by ¾ and 5-16 inch	8
HORSE SHOE.	
⅜ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	8
HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.	
2¼ to 6 inch	7¾
1¼ and 2	8
and 1½	8½
1 and 1⅛	8¾
¾ inch	9½
⅝ inch	10
½ inch	11

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ¼ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.	₩ lb		₩ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	7¼	½ and 9-16 inch	7½
⅞ to ⅞ inch	7½	5-16 inch	8
⅝ to ¾ inch	7¾	¼ inch	8½
⅝ and 7⅛ inch	7¼	5-16 inch	10

OVAL IRON.	₩ lb		₩ lb
⅝ to 1¼ inch	7¼	¼ inch	7¾
⅞ and ⅜ inch	7½	⅜ inch	8

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.	₩ lb		₩ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	7¼	¼ inch	8½
⅞ and ⅜ inch	8	⅜ inch	9

SHEET.	
No. 10 to 17	9
" 18 to 24	9¼
" 25 and 26	9½
" 27	9¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₩ lb extra.

PLATES.

-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	8½
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₩ lb extra.	
Heads	9
Plow Slabs	8¼
" Wings	

FLAT RAILS	
Punched and counter sunk.	
1¼ to 2, by ½ to ⅝ inch	7¼
1½ by ¾ and 7-16 inch	7½
1¼ by ⅝, 16 and ½ inch	8
1½ by ¾ inch	8½

NAIL RODS.	
Juniata	11½

NAILS.			
	₩ keg		₩ keg
10d to 60d Nails, 7 12½		2d Fine	9 37½
8d and 9d	7 37½	3d in. Lining	10 87½
6d and 7d	7 62½	Clinch	8 62½
4d and 5d	7 62½	Cut Spikes	7 37½
3d	8 37½		
Casing Nails.		Barrel.	
6d	$8 13	⅞ inch	9 88
8d	7 88	1 inch	9 13
10d	7 63	1¼ inch	8 38
12d	7 63	1½ inch	8 38
16d	7 63	1¾ inch	7 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
6d	8 63	6d	7 38
8d	8 38	8d	7 63
10d	8 13	10d	7 38
12d	8 13		
16d	8 13		

Pittsburgh Pig Iron Market.

PITTSBURGH, June 18, 1864

The Iron market during the week was not very active, buyers took hold sparingly; hold ers were firm and not disposed to lower their figures. They prefer waiting and taking the chances of the market. The supply on hand is not large, whilst the low stage of water in the Ohio and Alleghany rivers will prevent receipts through those channels. Hanging Rock hot blast was held firmly, whilst of cold blast the market was bare. The sales were limited as follows:

All pig iron reports are based thus:
Sand pig iron, 2,268 lbs to the ton.
Chill pig iron, 2,240 do do
Blooms, 2,460 do do

SALES OF PIG IRON PER TON.

200 Tons	White Antharcite, R. S.	$50 Cash
300 "	Lake Superior	Pr. Terms
100 "	Grey Forge, Red Short	$59 Cash
120 "	L. S. Charcoal	70 Cash
140 "	Antharcite, No. 1&2 Eastern	61@62 do

SALES OF HANGING ROCK PIG IRON.

70 Tons, Foundry (choice)	$70
Hot Blast held firm at	65@70
Cold Blast, none in market	

SALES OF BLOOMS PER TON.

40 Tons Juniata	$145@150 Cash

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R. R.—Lyday & Co. 2 cars stoves; J H Voight & Co, 4 bbls eggs; Wm Noble, 10 bales husks; J Wood & Son, 12 sks fuel; F Van Gorder, 5 bbls eggs; Lambert & Son, 7 boxes cheese; A Holstein 18 dried hides; Beckham & Lang, 25 mowers complete; A Holstein, 294 green hides; G G Bryon, 1 car metal, W F Richardson, 2 cars lumber.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad.—Hussey & Co, 2,491 blooms; A H English, 35 bdls paper; E D Puthridge, 18 bxs glass ware; Plunkett & Co, 40 bbls sand; Bakewell, Pears & Co, 40 cks glass, Thos Bell, 100 bgs rye; Thomas Moore, 105 do; Simpson & Co, 300 bdls bandles D Wallace, 30 bdls whisky; Wright, 40 pmabile; W McCullough, 63 bdls paper; I M Pennock, 63 bbls oil; Pennock, Ball & Co, 5 do do; Potter, A & S, 9 bbls beans and 17 bxs cheese; Col R H White'y, 718 bxs ammunition; Wormsar & Co, 160 sks salt; J Marshall, 120 sks corn, 12 do oats; Rea & Belel, 1 car shorts; J Rhodes, 20 half bbls; Godfrey & Co 21 sacks rags; E Heazelton, 40 bxs cheese.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Zanesville.

PER STEAMER JULIA.—Clarke & Co, 630 bbls flour, 89 hhds tobacco, 42 kegs butter, 18 bbls eggs, 138 rolls leather, 22 kegs sundries; Fetzer & Armstrong, 5 bbls eggs, 3 do apples; T Bell & Co, 128 sacks corn; Hutchinson & Co 50 oil bbls; Ardesco O l Co, 330 do do; Fleming & Stee e, 6 pkgs sundries; Wm P Beck & Co, 5 do do; Wm Bagaley, 5 do fish; A Davis, 6000 ft lumber; Hartley, Babcock & Co, 7 pkgs leather; J C Tilton, 13 bbls oil; Head & Metzger, 7 pkgs produce; J S Dilworth, 6 do butter and eggs; Rev. J C Perbing, 6 bbls flour; Pickersgill & Co, 1 box snoes; R Ashworth, 5 oil bbls; Joshua Rhodes, 6 hlf ale bbls; J C McVay, 70 oil do, 24 bags corn; Patterson & Ammon, 52 sks corn, 4 bdls sack; J Ferguson, 5 head cattle 10 do sheep; M Okey, 3 head cattle; Philip Best, 4 pkgs furniture.

Army Awards at Louisville.

The following is the list of awards made on Monday, June 13, by Major H. C. Symonds C. S. U. S. Army.

Price—T. R. Riggs & Co., Cincinnati, 200,000 lbs, at 1⅜c; Brown, Bettier & Co., Cincinnati, 140,000 lbs at 1⅜c.

Sugar—John A. Dugan & Co, Cincinnati, 300,000 lbs, at 19½c; T. R. Riggs & Co., Cincinnati, 60,000 lbs, at 19⅝c.

Vinegar—J. Anthony & Co, Louisville, 20,000 gallons at 25½c.

Candles—N. Shaeffer & Co, St. Louis, 100,000 lbs at 23@25c.

Salt—W. D. Beach, Jeffersonville, Indiana, 200,000 lbs at 1c; J. B. Smith, Louisville, 250,000

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Kate Robinson	Robinson	Louisville.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were three feet ten inches water by the metal marks and falling. The weather during the day was very warm.

THE new steamer "Maggie Hays," Captain Hendrickson, is announced for St. Louis.

THE splendid passenger steamer "Kate B. Porter" is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat is entirely new and has been fitted up in a superior manner. Our old friend Captain John Dales will be found in the office.

THE favorite passenger steamer Julia, Capt. Coulson, leaves to-day for Zanesville, at 4 p. m. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Capt. J. C. McVay does the honors in the office.

THE fine, light-draught passenger steamer Urilda, Capt. Evans, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has been fitted up in a superior manner for the summer trade. In the office will be found our old friend Mr. Frank whiting. We welcome him back. He is a clever officer and does things up about right.

THE splendid packet "Camella" will, from this date, be in charge of Captain Jessee Dean. We are pleased to see this favorite officer in charge of one of our fine packets. The Captain has been absent from the river for some time. As an officer and a gentleman the worthy captain has no superior—he understands his business in all its details. We have known him for many years and take pleasure in announcing that he has taken charge of so fine a boat as the Camella. Captain Dean will still be found on board, having consented to take charge of the office.

"The Ella Faber, Captain A. T. Gilmore, came in from Pittsburgh last evening, 'flying light.' She had a good up trip—her first up to that port—and the captain applied to the agents for freight to return, and was promised a show in his turn. There were some fifty boats, more or less, in port, including some new ones not yet completed, all of which have their trips laid out before his, and the captain, not much used to that slow coach way of business, concluded not to await his turn, and came away light."

We find the above in the Louisville *Press*. Captain Gilmore has not stated the case fairly: he only brought a load back what suited him, drew wool over the reporter's eyes, and made out that he was an abused individual. The Ella Faber, or any other boat, has the same chance of getting a load as our own. This we stand ready to prove, by giving the names of the boats that have run here all season, whose officers have been loud in praise of the impartiality that has been shown them. When the Ella Faber was here there were but three boats ahead—a discount of the Captain's statement of just forty-seven, "more or less." The Captain, however, is partial to large figures. This same reporter undertook to astonish the world at one time by publishing facilities of Louisville, with a spread-eagle article, totally ignoring all the rest of creation. A person on reading the article would imagine that Louisville included the whole United States and other countries with steamers. We called the young man's attention to a few facts of what the Iron City had done and was doing. We gave him facts, names and figures. He has not attempted to controvert a single statement we then made, and we think he acted wisely. We have one word of advice for Captain Gilmore. He had better confine himself to facts, do as other men do—keep cool, and don't get angry about nothing. When he concludes to follow this course he will gain friends as fast as he now has any other boat, and as good prices. On the other hand, if he thinks he can run his machine alone, let him go on.

WHEELING.

The *Intelligencer* of Friday says:

The river was falling again yesterday, with four and a half feet water in the channel. The Reserve and Revenue appear to have tied up for want of something to do. The packets arrive and depart as usual.

CINCINNATI.

The *Commercial* says:

The weather was close and warm yesterday. The river has risen 5 inches during the 24 hours ending last night. There is five feet hence to Louisville, five feet in the canal and 3 feet in the Madison chute over the Falls. The Lower Ohio is falling, with 8 feet from Portland to Cairo. There is 5 feet in the Cumberland and falling. There is 4 feet in the Kanawha and falling.

The Financier from Pittsburgh; Miami and J. W. Cheeseman from St. Louis, and Lady Franklin and Volunteer from Nashville, are among the arrivals. The Ohio No. 3 for Marietta, New York for Louisville; Nymph No. 3 for Nashville, and Jennie Hubbs for Memphis include the departures.

NO AIS DUE HERE—The Citizen, Cherokee, and Adam Jacobs, from Pittsburgh; Highland Chief, from Marietta; J. R. Gilmore, Fanny and Emma, from St. Louis; Alb e Dean and Darling, from Memphis; and Goody Friends, from Nashville, are among the first boats due here.

Manifest of Darling, from Memphis: Hobbs & Parker, 10 bxs books: R Buchanan & Son 10 bales cotton paper stock, E M Moses, 2 bales rags; J C Buckles & Co, 41 bales cotton. Cotton trade in Memphis is gone for the present. We succeeded in getting forty-one bales out of one hundred and twenty-five, all that were in the city.

Delaware from Louisville for Pittsburgh with 142 hhds tobacco for that place and 1,800 sacks wheat for Parkersburg. Volunteer from Nashville with 72 bales cotton and other freight.

The following boats were at the wharf last evening:—Swallow, Colossus Golden Eagle, Duke of Argyle, Doane No. 2, Lawrence, Caroline, Melnotte, Arizonia, Anglo Saxon, Nightingale, Emma Duncan, Jewess, Emperor, J. B. Ford Navigator, Eclipse, Silver Cloud, Poland, Market Boy, Miami, Financier, New Transfer, J. W. Cheesman, Virginia, Delaware and Volunteer.

The Jewess, Melnotte and Eclipse are receiving for St. Louis; the Nightingale and Golden Eagle for Memphis; the Emperor for New Orleans; the Nashville and Virginia for Nashville; the Financier for Louisville.

LOUISVILLE.

The *Union Press* says:

The river was still falling, with scant five feet water in the channel in the evening. During the previous twenty-four hours the river had fallen two inches at the head of the falls and six inches at Portland. The weather was clear, but very cool for the season.

On the falls last evening there were barely three feet of water in the pass for steamboats.

By special dispatch from Nashville we learn that the Cumberland river was rising again, with five feet water on the shoals. That is a good stage of water for the season, and it will enable the J. T. McCombs and other boats that have left here with good cargoes to ascend the shoals without lightening.

The Mercury, with a full load for Nashville departed last evening.

The Rocket, from Cairo, and the Kentucky river packet, Wren, were the only boats at the wharf last evening.

SAINT LOUIS.

The *Union* says: The river is still steadily advancing at this point, and is in fine boating condition all the way down, there being about ten feet to Cairo and a big river below.

The Missouri river continues swelling with an abundance of water at all points for every navigable purpose.

The Illinois is on the decline, with about four and a half feet from Peoria to the mouth.

The Upper Mississippi gives no signs of an improvement, being on the decline all the way down. There is five feet to Keokuk, twenty-six inches on the rapids, and three feet between Rock Island and St. Paul.

Cumberland river is still reported rising, with six feet of water on Harpeth shoals.

Business was tolerably active at the wharf yesterday, there being three or four boats loading for new Orleans. The rivalry between the Leviathan and the other boats still exists, and shippers are getting their goods down the river for almost nothing.

The fine steamer W. R. Arthur cleared at noon with a very fine trip for New Orleans. The river below is entirely clear and free from snags—Bolivian guerillas excepted. The Edward Walsh having just passed up and reports everything quiet at all points on the lower river

The Mepham, Montano and Minnehaha are receiving freight for Missouri river, and announced to leave this evening.

The Stillwater *Messenger* of the 10th says, within the last ten days sixteen large rafts, ten log and one lumber, have strrted down the Mississippi from that point.

It adds that the ten log rafts contained about 4,000,0 0 feet, and the average price paid there in the room, rafted, is about $14 per thousand, amounting to the sung little sum of $56,000.

These rafts are composed almost entirely of the smaller sized logs—the larger ones being kept back by the extreme low stage of water. We are informed that a greater part of the logs yet to come down will command in market from $1 to $2 more per thousand than those rafts which have just gone down.

The purchasers from below pay all the expenses of running, which average about $4 per 1000, making another little item of $16,000.

Two hundred men are employed in running the ten rafts, who receive $35 each for the trip, and their steamboat fare back.

For the accomodation of the men on the down trip forty shanties were erected on the ten rafts—a sufficient number, if placed on some eligible site, to form a respectable village.

Another little item is the vast amount of fire used—something over 15,000 feet, worth about $4,000.

The whole number of logs is something over 20 000, and when all the rafts were together, as they were while being towed through Lake Pepin, they covered au area equal to sixteen acres!

The log rafts left here on the 29th and 30th of last mouth, and we learn they got safely thro' Lake Pepin in reasonable time, and without any ill luck or accidents.

The lumber raft which was towed out by the steamer Clara Hine, on Sunday last, belonged to Schulenburg & Co, and is estimated to contain 800,000 feet.

THE RAVAGES OF THE MISSOURI.—The present flood in the river is playing hob with some of the embankments. The Leavenworth *Bulletin* of Monday says:

"A strong current has set in on the opposite side of the river, and is washing the island out of existence. A house was undermined and washed away last night, on the island, and a cavalry horse was torn down to prevent it from sharing the same fate."

We notice our neighbors in Elwood are suffering severely from the same cause. A wide slip of that 'moral' village has already gone in, and the end is not yet. Fears are also entertained for the safety of the tall telegraph mast on the opposite side, which the bluff bank is rapidly approaching.—*St. Joseph Nws*, 11th.

New York Dry Goods Market.

PRINTS.

Merrimac	32	Richmond	27½
Lonsdale	28	American	28
Pacific	30	Amoskeag	26
Sprague's	29	Arnolds	25
Dunnell's	27	Buchess, B	25
James Saunders	27	Mourning	27
Constitutional	23		

GINGHAMS.

Clinton	37½	Glasgow	36
Lancaster	37½	Hampden	31

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Lawrence	52½	Gilson	4-4 32½
Stark	4-4 55½	Ozark	4-4 52½
Appleton	4-4 52½	Fames River	4-4 28
Medford	4-4 45	Perkins, D	35
Indian Head	⅞ 39	Globe	39
do do	4-4 52½	Old Dominion	⅞ 39
Massachusetts	⅞ 35	Pepperell, E	46
do	4-4 41	do R	41
Fremont	⅞ 35	do O	38
do	4-4 47	do S	35
Cabot, A	4-4 52½	Ind'n Orch'd, Q	39
Atlantic, A	4-4 55½	do do	49
do R	4-4 53	do do BB	31
do A	4-4 53	do do L	30
Amoskeag	4-4 52½	do do W	31
Jacobs	4-4 52½	Good Mills, H	39
Shawmut	4-4 52½	do do O	35
Amory	4-4 52½	Dwight, I	29
Carrol	4-4 55½	Bates, D	46
Agawan F	4-4 38	Portsmouth, P	23

BLEACHED GOODS.

N. York Mills	4-4 55	Dwight	4-4 45
Wamsutta	4-4 55	Bay Mills	4-4 48
Bates	4-4 50	Wauregan	⅞ 45
White Rock	4-4 47½	do	4-4 42½
Lonsdale	4-4 47½	Waltham, X	45
Hills Semi Idem	⅞ 45	Aurora	⅞ 26
do do	4-4 45	do	4-4 55
Bartletts	42	Androscoggin	42½
do	4-4 47½	do	4-4 50
James Mills	⅞ 37½	Red Bank	⅞ 26
do do	4-4 42½	do	4-4 35
Williamsville	4-4 52	Hamilton, Q	⅞ 26
Dwight	⅞ 36	Portsmouth, P	⅞ 25

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	75	Union	45
York	70	Washington	40
Manchester	75	Jewett City	37½
Utica	55	Providence	32
Blue Hills	40	Falls	30

STRIPES.

Amoskeag	55	Whittenton	35
York	50	Uncasville	30
American	40	Falls	34

TICKS.

Amoskeag A. C. A	80	York, 32 inch	70
do A	67½	Hamilton, Regular	60
do B	62½	Pemberton XL	44
do C	57½	do AA	70
do D	52½	Everett	52½
York, 30 inch	65	Pearl River	75

CORSET JEANS.

Amoskeag	45	Indian Orchard	33
Laconia	42½	Androscoggin	32½
Bates	33	Pepperell	45

BROWN DRILLS.

Amoskeag	52½	Massachusetts	52½
Salmon Falls	52½	Indian Head	52½

LAWNS.

Pacific, 1,200	32	Pacific, 1,400	34

DE LAINES.

Manchester, dark	31	Hamilton, dark	31
Pacific, dark	31	Chailles	32½

CARPETS.

Lowell, 3 ply	$2 10	Crosley's Pat Tapes	
do Super	1 70	try Brussels	2 25
do Medium	1 60	New Eng. pat	2 00
Hartford, Ex 3 ply	2 20	Empire Mills	1 25
do Imp 3 ply	2 10	Belgrade	1 25
do Super	1 70	Ingrain	87½
do Medium	1 60		

Pittsburgh Tin Plate and Block Tin Market.

PITTSBURGH, June 18.

The market during the week was firm with a good demand. Prices have further advanced. The present rates per box were:

I-C—10x14	$20 50
I-X—10x14	24 00
I-C—12x12	21 50
I-X—12x12	25 50
I-C—11x10	23 00
I-X—14x20	28 00

BLOCK TIN ₩ lb.

Block Tin	65c	Bar	65c
Zinc Sheets	12c	Spelter Sheets	16c

Louisville Tobacco Market.

TOBACCO—The sales at the auction warehouses were 283 hhds, chiefly common lugs. The sales at the Pickett warehouse ranged from $7 50 to $41 50, and 1 hhd at $83 25. The sales at the Boone warehouse ranged from $7 00 to $29 00. The sales at the